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# WEEKLY NEWS.

No. 10.-Vol. I.

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rectied me LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1861.

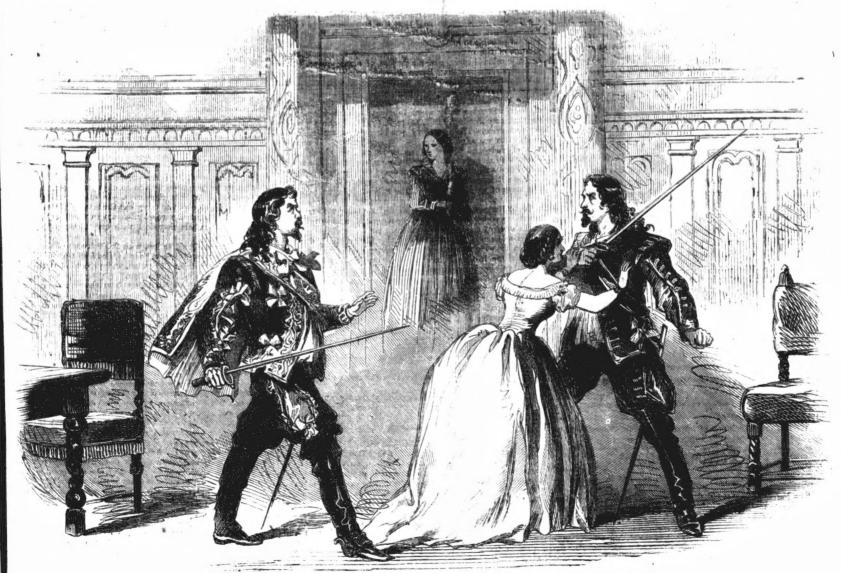
ONE PENNY.

### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

WE never recollect such an exciting time as we have had of it since the intelligence arrived of the boarding of the Trent steamer, and taking therefrom the Envoys of the Confederate States of North America. On the first publication of the news public feeling was much excited, and nothing was talked of but immediate retaliation and a fight. We doubt out but that had the temper of the public at this time been taken as the true index to a State policy, the first Cunard liner from Liverpool would have carried across the Atlantic a declaration of war. A few days have cooled the excitement, especially when the leading newspapers have given their opinion that it was possible Captain Wilkes might have acted on his own responsibility, and that after all an "outrage" might not have been committed viewed from the light shed upon the transaction by international law. At least it was averred that the honour of the country was safe in the hands of the present Ministers, who would be guided in their course of action by their responsible law officers. The comparative calm begotten by this assurance

was no doubt considerably disturbed when the organs of opinion supposed to be in the confidence of Government announced that the Crown lawyers had decided against the act of the American captain, and that based upon that decision a special messenger had been dispatched to Washington to ask for a full disclaimer of the act accompanied by the restoration of the kidnapped commissioners. Since then the whole question has passed fully into the region of discussion, and become the subject of endless debates both in and out of newspapers. Some few parties have been found to stand up for the right of Capt. Wilkes to board the Trent and take Messrs. Slidell and Mason prisoners, but the great majority go for the proposition that it was an "outrage," pure and simple, and will hear of no right or authority on the other side whatever. Extreme views are freely expressed on both sides. All the points of international law that bear upon the subject favour the right of search for contraband of war, and if Captain Wilkes had found on board the Trent emissaries conveying dispatches of a belligerent character calculated to bring aid and comfort to those in arms against the Federal authority, he was justified in

seizing the vessel and taking her into a port for adjudication by a prize court. The opinion of the Crown lawyers implies this, though it does not say so in express terms, so that the "outrage" of Captain Wilkes cousists in his setting up his own judgment as to what was contraband, and taking the obnoxious individuals he found in the ship, instead of taking the vessel into port. This narrows the question much, and should somewhat moderate the zeal and pugnacious manifestations of our countrymen, especially as there is no proof that Captain Wilkes was acting upon instructions derived from the Washington Government, or certainty that his act, if shown to be illegal, will be endorsed by President Lincoln. Still, as a fortnight must elapse ere the final result of the demands of our Government can be ascertained, and as in the mean time the peace of two worlds hangs in the balance, it is no wonder that there should be a general fever and uneasiness parvading the public mind. Still, there is nothing in the transaction that may not be rasily and satisfactorily explained and adjusted, if we have sensible men at the head of affairs in both countries, and if the dispatches



SOENE FROM THE "PURITAN'S DAUGHTER," AT THE ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN

which our Government has sent out, as is alleged, are couched in temperate and becoming language. We, of all peoples, do not like to be bullied into doing what may be considered right and proper, and the Americans are "chips of the old block," and do not relish being talked down too much, especially by that parent whom they know to have been often in the way herself, and guilty of as great "outrages" as seizing upon two belligerent commissioners. The two Governments, if left to themselves, there is every hope will settle the affair, and we will escabe the horrors of an unnatural and fratricidal strife. That there are parties on both sides of the Atlantic eager to far the flames of discord is but too true. We have only to read certain newspapers that live upon publishing "sensation" articles and appeals to the prejudices and ignorance of their readers to be assured of this. London as well as New York can boast of more than one of these whose mission for months has been to cultivate an ill-feeling towards America and American institutions, especially towards the Northern States, now struggling to put down the gigantic uprising of the South. Slavery has been named as a patriarchal institution; slaveowners compared in their habits and characters to fine old English gentlemen; their notions of government represented to be more English than American; and their state of society a great advance upon the civilisation of the North. These parties chuckled with glee when the La Plata brought the news of the outrage on board the Trent, and wrote exultingly over the coming independence of the slaveocracy of the South, the removal of the blockade, and the sweeping of the "Yankee" fleet and merchantmen out of the seas wholesale. We trust these birds of ill-omen will be disappointed, and their screeching end in no worse result than a month's anxiety and uneasiness; for nothing more hurtful to civil and religious liberty and the progress of civilisation and free institutions, could possibly happen than an American war. It would stop at once all progress at home and abroad : it would strengthen the institutions of despotism wherever they are at present established, and cut off all hope for the struggling and the oppressed; it might, further, end in the destruction of free institutions on the continent of America, and throw our country back for a century. Nor in such a struggle can we calculate what part that dark and inscrutable potentate who rules the destinies of France might take. And while the future would be thus involved in doubt and darkness, what terrible sufferings would our own industrious millions have to undergo-factories closed, manufactures suspended, our best foreign customers cut off, our Transatlantic grapary scaled up, our greatest field of emigration closed, with cruisers and privateers, like so many highwaymen, crowding every see, increased debt and taxation, and an alienation of blood relations and kinsmen which might take ages to remove! All this is or the card at the present time if the Cabinets on either side of the Atlantic mean to fight about this right of search, which, instead of being settled by the sword, ought at once to be arranged by negotiation, and future difficulties prevented through a proper treaty. Within the last few days we are glad to notice that a better spirit prevails; and a hope is going up that nothing but words will flow out of the affair. The tone of our journals has improved, and the two sides of the question are more fairly stated and discussed. The money market also partakes in the improved feeling.

The other events of the week may be briefly stated. First in importance comes the great Christmas Cattle Show, that was held in Baker-street this week, which has proved more than usually successful. Particulars of the exhibition will be found in another column, with a number of engravings illustrative of the leading bucolic "beauties."

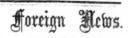
Several of our leading members of Parliament have been " ventilating" themselves on public questions within the week. Mr. Williams has met the electors of Lambeth, and Mr. Cobbett the good people of Oldham. On each occasion the leading topic was the American question, and both speakers counselled moderation in the critical state of affairs.

The election for the New Burgh of Birkenhead has resulted in the return of the Tory candidate, Mr. Lind. The latter is the great ship-owner, and has much local influence, hence his

Mr. Cox has taken the field for Finsbury against Mr. Remington Mills, and there will be a keen contest. The new candidate professes to come forward on purity principles, and says he will not spend much money to secure his return. third candidate, in the Conservative interest, is talked of.

Parliament is expected to meet early in January for the transaction of business.

We have no later news of importance from France or Italy



FRANCE.

The Patric has published in its columns several articles of an exceedingly malevolent nature against the Northern States of America. Some persons will conclude from this that France America. Some persons will conclude from this that France is about to take part with us in our possible conflict with the Union. Moreover, it is rumoured that M. do Chasseloup Laubat, Minister of Marine, left Paris on Saturday evening for Brest and Lorient, whilst it is asserted that the administration of the navy has been informed that an event may occur about the 15th or 16th inst. which would reader it necessary for the

Government to have ten shins of war at its immediate disposal. It is in order to ascertain the means of executing this chat the Minister has undertuken the aforesaid journey, the rumor, which is most likely without any foundation of the runer, which is most likely without any foundation whatever, is far from having the importance some people would give it. The mass of the public does not believe that France would be so unwise as to join in a war that does not concern her, and by which she could gain nothing, and that, too, without receiving any provocation; for President Lincoln, as soon as he heard of the damage done to the Jules et Maria by the San Jacinto, hastened to offer an indemnity, and to make an apology for the misunderstanding which had given rise to this act.

ITALY.

A very animated debate on Italian affairs has just taken place in the Parliament at Turin. The greatest interest has been shown respecting the views of Ratazzi who is supposed to be

on the confidence of Louis Napoleon.

On the resumption of the debate on Wednesday, Signor Ratazzi said:—It would be unjust to wish to make the Government responsible for the failure of the negotiations relative to Rome, and for the disturbances in the Neapolitan provinces. Another ministry would be in the same situation. I will not discuss the documents which have been communicated to the chambers by the Government, as it is useless to consider whether the concessions offered to the Church were dangerous to the State because they had been without any result. Rome is naturally and will soon be the capital of Italy. I am convinced that the French Government desires that the occupavinced that the French Government desires that the occupa-tion of Rome may cease. It is the interest of France to have a strong Italy as an ally. The French Government is our sincere friend. It recognised us after we had proclaimed Rome as the capital of Italy. Our adversaries are their ad-versaries. Signor Ratazzi then alluded to his visit to Paris, which he said was of a purely personal character. He denied the malevolent rumors which had been circulated with regard to his intentions. He condemned the proposition of Signor Ricciardi, and said he believed that France would aid the italians against the brigandage in Neples. He concluded by urging the union of all the constitutional factions. Signor Ratazzi's speech was received with unanimous applause, and the debate was again adjourned.

the debate was sgein adjourned.

Some other speakers having been heard on Thursday, Friday, and Seturday, the Roman question was resumed. Baron Ricasoli said that the advice given to the Government during the debate has been adopted. He refuted the arguments of several members who maintained that the only enemy of Italy was France, and declared that he could easily prove the contrary:—"The principle of partitions having been exceed. trary:—"The principle of non-intervention having been agreed to by France, proves that her friendship is free from all pretension to supremacy. Italy is grateful to France. She must, however, place herself in a condition to act alone and without any foreign aid. The state of things in the interior of the kingdom is such as it must always be in a country which is still in a state of revolution. The forces of the little state of Piedmont could not suffice for the new kingdom. The military Piedmont could not suffice for the new kingdom. The military and police of the former Government were corrupt, and could and police of the former Government were corrupt, and could not be employed. We have formed now elements. Baron Ricasoli announced that a treaty had been concluded with France for the suppression of brigandage. The abolition of the lieutenency of Naples, he said, were the result of the adoption of the principle of administrative unification. The lieutenancy of Sicily would elso be shortly abolished. Touching the Roman question, he said that the transformation of the Papacy must be effected by Italy in accord with France. It was not possible to use violence, which could not bring about a solution of the question. It was necessary to persuade the Catholic mind in favour of his project of arrangement. This he was striving to do. Baron Ricasoli concluded by asking the Chamber for a vote either franking or blanning the policy of the Government. Government

The Minister of War said that he preserved all that he could The Minister of War said that he preferred all that he could of the old Bourbon army when in a state of dissolution. The regular army numbered 262,000 men, 20,000 of whom were or active service. The new levy would give 91,000 in March next, when we should have 300,000 combatants. If another war of independence were to break out, we should have recourse to an appeal to the national enthusiasm. The nation would find sufficient number its live and deliverance.

Baron Ricasoli gave some a ditional explanations regarding the state of public security in the city of Bologna, which he said was not so bad as had been represented.

Count Bastogi, Minister of Finance, refuted some erroneous

assertions which had been made by Signor Ratazzi in reference

assertions which had been made by signor Indianal in the to the state of the national finances.

Signor Carutti, in the name of the Government, declared that in drawing up their plan of arrangement with the Pope, that in drawing up their plan of making a diplomatic document.

the Ministry had no intention of making a diplomatic docu-ment, but simply an appeal to public opinion on the preten-sions of Rome and Italy.

Dr. Bertani made a lengthy speech against the Ministry, which drew forth loud protestations and many questions from several deputies. Dr. Bertani having, in the course of his speech, asserted that on some occasions the Administration had been guilty of opening letters passing through the post had been guilty of opening letters passing through the post the Ministry demanded that the charge should be investigated by the Chamber.

by the Chamber.

After a long discussion a committee was appointed to receive the depositions of Dr. Bertani.

The debate on the policy of the Government had not closed when we went to press.

NAPLES, Monday.—At three p.m. yesterday an emption of Vesuvius took place near Torre del Greco. This eruption was of a more threatening character than any that has taken place for a long period. The inhabitants are taking to flight.

### GREECE.

A dispatch from Athens announces that Dousios, the miserable young man who made an attempt upon the life of the Queen of Greece, has been condemned to capital punishment. Possibly, however, the sentence may not be executed, and the young man may be treated as a mere maniae. Another piece of news, of a very different kind, is that the city of Athens is about to be fully lighted with gas. Gas in the city of Minerva and the Violet Crown is indeed a terrible disturbance of all classic association—but we cannot help rejoicing at the practical innovation, for all that.

Letters from Lisbon state that the new King of Pertural

practical innovation, for all that.

Letters from Lisbon state that the new King of Portugal has announced his approaching nearriage with the daughter of the Prince of Hohenzollera-Sigmaringen and sister of the late Queen. The princess is last sixteen years old

AMERICA

The steamship Elinburgh, which left New York on the 23rd, has brought as a lditional American news of importance. The particulars are as follows:—

The New York Herald of the 23rd November has the following on the situation:—"A force of General Smith's division made a reconnoissance on Thursday in the direction of Fair fax Court House, to a point near Flint-hill, but did not discovered the array. They begind the property to leave the courts. eighty wagon loads of forage, and in this respect were successful. Their principal object was to obtain supplies. Our vessels continue to run the blockade on the Lower Potom. c.

vessels continue to run the blockade on the Lower Potomic.

"Intelligence reached Jefferson City yesterday by a train from the West that the Confiderates had burnt down the town of Warsaw on the night previous to prevent its being made winter quarters for the Union troops. A large quantity of Government stores were destroyed in the configuration."

Dispatches from Baltimore state that the Secessionists of Accomac and Northampton counties, on the castern shore of Virginia, to the number of 1,800, had laid down their arms,

and that the Federal troops were in full possession of the two

General Halleck has issued orders to the Federal army in General Halleck has issued orders to the Federal army in Missouri that in consequence of important information respecting the number and condition of the Federal forces being conveyed to the enemy by fugitive slaves, no such persons shall hereafter be permitted to enter the lines of any campion any force on the march, and any fugitive slaves now within such lines to be immediately excluded therefrom. Accounts of the movements of General Price in Missouri are still conflict.

The State Legislature, in session at Neosho, Missouri, had

The State Legislature, in session at Neosho, Missouri, had passed an ordinance of Secession, united the State of Missouri with the Southern Confederacy, and elected General Raise, one of the cenators, to the Confederate Congress.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says it has been officially ascertained that the Federal Government has now in the field, in camp, and in process of formation, 600,000 volunteers. The same correspondent says that \$24,000,000 Treasury notes "demand" have been issued.

Mr. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, in a speech at Washington, disavowed the policy of putting arms into the hands of the Slaves of the South, which policy had been endorsed by Mr. Cameron, Secretary of War. Mr. Smith declared such was not the policy of the Federal Administration, and that

Mr. Cameron, Secretary of War. Mr. Smith duclared was not the policy of the Federal Administration, and with the great numbers, great credit, powerful navy righteousness of the Federal cause, the rebellious States conquered without resorting to the policy suggested by Cameron.

The largest body of men ever reviewed on the American continent was presed in review by General McClellan, at Washington, on the 20th November. The troops consisted of seventy-six regiments of infantry, seven of cavalry, and seventeen batteries, in all about 70,000 men, forming only a portion of the army of the Potomac. They were all fully equipped The time occupied in passing was three hours.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribusers, that Major Lee, Judge-Advocate of the army, has made a report on the case of General Fremont to General McClellan, ompanied by charges substantially the same as those made

r Colonel Blair.

The New York Heraid contains the following:—
The latest accounts from Messrs. Mason and Slidell is, that
its San Jacinto was entering Boston harbour last night, and
iters is very little doubt that these gentlemen are now, lodged safely in Fort Warren. The Covernment has decided that they safely in Fort Werren. The Government has decided that they shall be treated in all respects—as to close confinement and fare—like criminals guilty of the highest crimes against the law, until full assurance is received that Colonel Corcoran and the other officers now in the hands of the rebels, shall receive the treatment due to their rank and position as priseners of war taken on the field of battle, according to the usages of all civilised nations. The Government has also come to the decompination to have every prisence due convicted to to the determination to hang every prisoner duly convicted of piracy on the high seas, no matter whether he hails from the North or South, from England or any other foreign nation, and that they will hold the prisoners now in captivity—including Slidell Magne and Faullier and State of the Control of the Prisoners of the Prisone Slidell, Mason, and Faulkner—responsible for any berburity which may be practised by the rebuls upon the prisoners of war confined in Southern prisons. In other words, the Administration is resolved to carry out the law strictly as regards piracy, and to treat the rebel prisoners in precisely the same manner as the rebels may deal with our officers captured in

The transport Constitution, with 2,000 troops of the Marine and Connecticut regiment on board, sailed from Cape Elizabeth, near Portland, yesterday forenoon, and proceeded southwards on her expedition, in fine weather.

Among other interesting items from the South, which we

give to-day, are two extracts from Southern journals which are strangely in conflict with each other. The first is from the Richmond Whig, which, in its comments on Jeff. Davis's Mes-Richmond Whig, which, in its comments on Jeff. Davis's Message, represents the North as completely whipped, and prepared to submit to its fate. It declares that the North and South are two people from this time forward, and that the only thing which now remains for the South is to give us a sound drubbing and make us pay the expenses of the war. In contrast with this cool method of settling the question with the United States' Government we have a dispatch from Charleston to the Richmond Examiner, stating that popular confidence in the efficience of the guns of the rebels is entirely shaken since the fall of Beaufort against the monster frigates and iron-clad gamboats of the Government; that the "sordid souls" who inhabit the Southern cities are flying to the interior for safety, and it describes the panic in Savannah the interior for safety, and it describes the panic in Savannal as even worse than in the neighbourhood of Charleston, whole districts having become suddenly deserted in that quarter A comparison between the bombast of one statement and the discouraging symptoms of the other is rather amusing.

In addition to the foregoing by the Edinburgh, we have additional dispatches by the Niagara which reached Queens town on Saturday. The news is thus brought down to the

Commander Wilker, ath public reception in Boston "I depended upon my own judgment in capturing Meser Masco and Statell. I did my duty to the Union, and Lampa pared to do sar as an."

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The New York Herald says: "When the real facts of the ascare known, and the authorities and precedents investigated, he capture of the Confederate Commissioners will have the est effect in England, as it will show that we are not to be atminished from prosecuting our just rights."

The Confederate Congress has passed a resolution for remaining the seat of government from Richmond to Nashville. General Price is again reported to have crossed the Osage iver and to be advancing on Osceola.

Three Confederate officers and seven cannon have been appured on the eastern shore of Virginia.

The Evening Post states that Mr. Cameron, Secretary of Nav. in his report from the War Department to Congress, will ake strong ground in favour of the emancipation of the layes belonging to the rebels.

The Southern journals announce that Colonel Brown opened be from Fort Pickens on Pensacola on the 19th inst. The Ederal steamers Niagara and Colorado took part in the bombelment, but after some time were obliged to haul off, having sen disabled by the fire from Fort MacRae.

The Pensacola navy yard was three times on fire. The parientars, although meagre, and derived from Southern sources are considered in Washington to be favourable to the Federals. The privateer Beauregard has been captured at Key West.

The Panama Star states that the governor of New Granada as entered a protest against the legality of the transportation of prisoners by General Sumner across the neutral territory at the Isthmus of Panama.

New York, Nov. 28.

The Istimus of Panama.

New York, Nov. 28.

Beaufort was still unoccupied on the 20th inst.
The Federals have taken the island of Tybee, at the mouth the Savannah river.

Commerce in Missouri, below St. Louis, will be conducted the Federal Government only.

A dispatch in the New York Times states that the withswal of the Federal forces from Western Virginia has ammenced.

President Davis has delivered his message to the Conderate Congress. It is most determined in tone, and states at, after seven months, the Federalists have failed to extend the occupancy of Southern soil, and at many points have end driven to act on the defensive.

It states that the Confederates have been highly successful all their engagements, and pointed to the great progress high their cause was making in Missouri and Koatneky.

The Confederate financial system is stated to have worked ell, and to promise good results for the future. The system is small promise good results for the future. The system issuing treasury notes, continues the message, has "fully assumed the expectation of the Confederates, and if they asked their means, and make judicious use of their sources, it would be difficult to fix a limit to the period aring which the Confederates, will be able to carry on the ar against the Federals. The reconstruction of the Union, luch the Federals seek to effect by force of arms, has become one and more palpably impossible. The causes which indeed the separation not only remain, in fall force, but have seen strengthened. The Confederates shripk with aversion and the bare idea of renewing connection with the North. The South will be content to live at peace with the North, out the separation is final. The South will accept no alternative."

President Davis then informs the Congress that Messrs.

the separation is final. The South will accept no alternative." President Davis then informs the Congress that Messrs, ideal and Mason, commissioned to represent the Confederacy road, had been seized while under the protection and within a dominion of a neutral nation, and says:—"That the claim the United States to seize them in the streets of London end have been as well founded as the seizer on board the rent. Had they been malefactors, their arrest could not have deen place on board British ships except according the law to be sufficiently of the extradition of criminals. The Confederates shed no aid from foreign powers, but perhaps had a right to quire if the European doctrine that the blockade to be bindigmust be effective was to be generally applied, or only in articular cases. Evidence will be laid before the European overnments of the total inefficiency of the blockade."

articular cases. Evidence will be laid before the European invernments of the total inefficiency of the blockade."

The New York Herald of the 24th November, thus alludes to the message of President Davis:—As a summary of the robel view of the position of the beliligerent parties since the commencement of the civil, war, it is interesting, and contains some bold statements concerning the condition of the South, which will be received with no listle surprise, and will certainly be accepted with no credence whatever. To say that the document is replete with misrepresentations as to the object as well as the conduct of the present war, would do no injustice to the composition of Mr. Davis. He endeavours to present to the asguided people whom he addres as, the fact that the South is invaded by a horde of barbarians, who are carrying on the war in a fashion contrary to the usages of civilised nations. He represents the condition of the robel States as progressing in manufactures and other branches of industry, in spite of the boubles which have overtaken them, but he is unwillingly compelled to admit that the chances of assistance and recognition from abroad—upon which alone their hopes of success rested—are very small, if not absolutely frustrated. It is upon the whole a weak and wavering document, more indicative of doubt and fear as to the future than of hope and confidence in the cause of which he is the representative. The nessage is viewed by the Government in Washington and by all intelligent persons there as a singular intermixture of hembast and false-bood, and as such it will probably be considered by every one who peruses it carefully, and compares ita loose scatements with the facts developed by the incidents of the war from its commencement to the present time.

The Canard steamer Niagara, arrived at Liverpool Monday morning.

The Cunard steamer Niagara, arrived at Inverpoor around, morning.

There is little or nothing of importance relative to the progress of the war, additional to what was embraced in the Recentown telegram. The bombardment of Pensacala appears to be the only event of moment, but the accounts regarding it are conflicting and meagre.

It is represented that the Federal commanded the bombardment from Fort Pickens on the 24th November, and that the rightest Colorado and Niagara participated, but were ultimately bauled off very much damaged. The late the accounts from Confederate sources state that the wall of Ferr Fielens were breached and that the firms had a year of the confederates loss was but to out of the confederates loss was believed.

Captain Wilkes and the officers of the San Jacinto, met with

Captain Wilkes and the officers of the San Jacinto, met with a perfect ovation at Boston.

They were officially received by the authorities at Fancuil Hall, which was crowded to excess, and on Captain Wilkes presenting himself, the cheering was of the most cuthusinstic character, and lasted for five minutes.

A day's later news from America, by the steamer Norwegian, states that Pensacola had been evacuated by the Confederates, and the Navy Yard destroyed by the bombardment of the Federal fleet and Fort Pickens. The other news is not of much importance. nuch importance.

# Yome Hews.

The Morning Post states that early next session a measure will be introduced for the establishment of a system of "artistic copyright."

No poem of sufficient merit has this year been offered to the adjudicators of the Seatonian Prize; consequently, 1861 will figure in the calendar as a blank.

The Marquis of Hartington, eldest son of the Duke of Devonshire, is about to marry the Hon. Miss Pitt, daughter of Lord and Lady Rivers.

The North British Daily Mail announces the failure of Messrs. Broadfoot, Douglas, and Co., shawl manufacturers, of Glasgow, with liabilities for about £10,000. The assets are estimated at £23,000.

Intelligence was on Thursday received at the India-office, by telegraph, of the death of the Countess Canning, wife of the Governor-General of India. The lamented countess expired on the 18th ult. at Calcutta.

Her Majesty has appointed W. M. Hindmarsh, of the Northern Cifcuit, to the office of Attorney-General of the county palatine of Durham, in the room of R. Ingham, Esq., M.P., who has retired.

palatine of Durham, in the room of R. Ingham, Esq., M.P., who has retired.

It is understood that Mr. Serjeant Hayes has been appointed Recorder of Leicester, vacant by the elevation to the Bench of John Mellor, Esq., Q.C., M.P.

Loss of Another Baltic Steamer.—A telegram received from Elsinore, announces the wreck of the Onda steamer on the island of Anholt, in the Cattegat. She was a large class steamer, and chartered by Messrs. Robinson and Co., in the City. The ship and cargo were largely insured, both at Lloyd's and at the various insurance offices.

Health of Mr. Thomas Warley.—Mr. Wakley, coroner for West Middlesex, is rapidly recovering from his long and daugerous indisposition. Mr. Breut, the deputy coroner, at an inquest last week, read some extracts from a letter he had received from Madeira from Mr. Wakley, which was written in the highest spirits, stating that so great an effect had the change of climate, and peace of mind made upon him, that he was almost convalescent, and that if he still, progressed favourably, he was in great hopes he should be in a condition to return to his native country and friends in a very short time, to resume his duties.

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he was in great hopes he should be in a condition to return to his native country and friends in a very short time, to resume his duties.

Tom Samers and the Onder University Authorities.—
The proprietor of the Champion Circus, Tom Sayers, having announced his performance in Oxford without the leave of the proper authorities, has brought down the wrath of the University authorities, who, widely distributed the following handbill: "A person named Sayers having announced his intention of opening a circus in Oxford, and not having obtained permission from the vice-chancellor and the mayor to do so, members of the University in statu pupillari are warned not to attend the aforesaid exhibition.—F. Jeune, Vice-Chancellor; W. B. Jones, Senior Proctor; G. Ridding, Junior Proctor."

The Fire at the Hammersmith Distiller,—The fire in the distillery of Messrs. Haig and Co., in the Fulham-road, Hammersmith, has destroyed many thousand pounds worth of property. The property destroyed is thus officially returned by Captain Shaw to the fire insurance companies forming the London brigade: "Messrs. Haig and Co., spirit distillers, Fulham-road, Hammersmith, the still houses, three storeys high, 112 feet long, and 36 wide, and contents, about two-thirds destroyed. Roofs of back houses on the west side, and roofs of smith's shops, and countinghouse severely damaged by the upper part of wall falling upon them. The cause of fire unknown. The buildings and their contents were instand in the Phenix Fire-office."

Pictures intended for the forthcoming exhibition at the British institution, must be sent to the gallery on Monday, the 13th, and Tuezday, the 14th of January next, between ten and five o'clock, and sculptures, on Wednesday, the 15th of the same mouth, between the same hours.

A marriage is arranged to take place between Lady Londesborough and Lord Othe Fizgerald, son of the Duke of Leinster.

A respite has been received by Mr. Bannister, the governor

deshorough and Lord Otho Fitzgarald, son of the Duke of Leinster.

A respite has been received by Mr. Fannister, the governor of Maidstene Gool, for George Tukpen, who was convicted at the last session of the Central Criminal Court of the murder of his sweet leant by drowning in the Surrey Canal.

DEVASTATIONS OF THE INDIAN FAMINE.—The final report of Colonel Baird Smith on the Indian Famine estimates the deaths from actual hunger, and disease consequent on hunger, at 19,000 souls. In Bulundshubur, three and n-half per cent. of the population perished of starvation, and in the Delhi district only 2,678 yoke of oxen, our of some 18,000, were left alive.

SHORT TIME IN THE COITON DISTRICTS.—The Manchester Guardian contains a tabular statement of the condition of employment in the cotton districts, which is believed to be more complete than any yet published. The returns are from 1,233 mills, ordinarily employing 266,507 operatives, and the result shown is an average reduction of 31 per cent. in the working hours. The number of hands actually out of work in the total of 266.57 is 26,194. With regard to the future course of the millowners, it is said that the reduction of employment will be increased at Christmas to at least 50 per cent. Indeed, many firms contemplate stopping for a clear month at that season. Others will limit the cessation to a week.

month at that season. Others will limit the cessation to a week.

I ISIR JOHN ARNOTT, M.P.—Some time ago Sir John offered £10,000 for the purchase of the Castle Hyde estate, which was in the market, baving formed a portion of the late John Sadiler's mominal transactions in the Incumbered Estates' Couct, to whom it was knocked down for £19,500. But as the Mayor's offer of £10,000 was not accepted, he has resolved to employ his capital in a more beneficent and useful way in anticipating the approaching season of distress and scarcity, by establishing a Monster Bakery for the poor, and he has for this praiseworthy object purchased the extensive concerns in Fitton-street, St. Fine Barr's, known as the brewery and steam-mills, late in the possession of George Waters and Sons: Sir John's intention being to buy and grind his own grain, bake his own breat, and dispose of it to the poor at first cost, thus saving the profite on the grain, the grinding, and the baking. It is also his intention to establish depots throughout all parts of the city, where the poor will be supplied with meal, flour, and bread, at first cost.

tention to establish depots throughout all parts of the city, where the poor will be supplied with meal, flour, and bread, at first cost.

An Extraordinary Fish.—On Sunday morning last, as some servants of Mr. Patrick Shanahan's, Ocean View, Clare county, were collecting seawood on the rocks, at Doughmore, they found among the weeds a very curious fish. Its length is two feet nine inches; its head resembles in shape the otter: it has two rows of teeth in each jaw, the front teeth are very long, and sharp as needles; it has but one eye, on the right side of its head; it has two hands like the frog, but shorter in proportion, and very flat; behind each of the hands is a large pocket or bag; its skin is of a dark brown colour, quite smooth, without scales. The fishermen of these shores have never seen a fish of its description before. It is at present in the possession of Mr. W. Stoddert, Carlamnore lodge, who intend-preserving it as one of the wonders of the deep.

Road across Hyde Park.—An influential deputation, representing various metropolitan parishes, waited upon Mr. Cowper, last week, to urge upon him the importance of constructing the long-talked-of new road across Hyde-park, connecting Paddington with Brompton and South Kensington awork which the exigencies of the International Exhibition seem to render imporative. The interview assumed a decidedly practical character. Mr. Cowper gave his anequivocal sanction to the scheme, and on his suggestion a committee was appointed to confer with him on the subject of ways and means. The parishes more directly interested in the improvement appear disposed to do their duty without any application to the House of Commons for a grant of public money.

The Lissh National Meeting Committee of Frequention' was held on Friday in the European Hotel, Dublin, James Plunkett, Esq., in the chair, at which, after much discussion, the following resolution was adopted: "That an Irish National Association be and is hereby declared established; and that a conference of leading nati

con, which, having been first submitted to and revised by eminent legal counsel, shall be subsequently laid before the public."

An Anti-British Meeting in Dublin.—A public meeting of an extraordinary character was held in Dublin on Thursday night. It was convened for the purpose of considering the Anglo-American crisis in relation to Irish affairs. The O'Donoghue presided, and speeches were delivered full of sympathy with America, and pretty plainly intimating what were the feelings and aspirations of the anti-Inglish party in Ireland. Several resolations were passed, declaring that are the population of America was largely composed of Irishmen, and the Great Republic had given them a generous asylun, Ireland would not be an indifferent spectatress to a struggle between England and America; and urging upon all Irishmen the duty of "a united rally for the old cause of their country." A committee to consider the advisability of an organisation was appointed. The O'Donoghue was elected chairman of the committee, which is to consist of twenty-one members besides the officers.

Banglett at Nothingham, last week. We should rather the "member," as Mr. Meller, by his elevation to the bench, had coased to represent the borough, although he occupied his sead when the banquet was originally planned. Mr. Paget was present, and reviewed the events of the session at great length. In his remarks on the American question he expressed his opinion that the unfriendly tone of a portion of the press of that country towards England, was the work of a foreign element, and did not represent the opinions of the Americans themselves. He spoke emphatically in favour of Hungarian independence, and indulged in some reminiscences of his recent visit to that unfortunate country. "The health of Mr. Justice Mellor," was druk, and Mr. Mellor, jun., responded in his name.

Mr. Wilklams And His Constituents.—Last night Mr. Wilklams And His Constituents.—Last night Mr.

alive.

When may the Decision of the President be Expected,

Any instructions which were sent to Lord Lyons in the
Europa, on Saturday, will reach his lordship about the 11th
instant. A Southampton mail packet will leave New York
three days after that date, and will reach England about the
26th. A Cumurd mail packet will leave America on the 18th
instant. Refere that date, and will arrive in England about the
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### THE CAPTIVE COMMISSIONERS. THEIR JOURNEY TO FORT WARREN

United States' Marshal Murray, who boarded the San Jacinto as she was coming into New York with dispatches from Washington directing her to proceed to Boston harbour, and deposit the prisoners Slidell and Mason in Fort Warren, and who accompanied the captives on the voyage, reports the following

companied the captives on the voyage, reports the following incidents:—

The passage occupied five days, including one day's stoppage at Newport, where she put in for coal, and was exceedingly rough and unpleasant. The rebel Commissioners remained in the cabin nearly all the time, although they were allowed 'e freedom of the vessel. Mason came out on deck three or tour times during the trip, but Slidell did not make his appearance outside the cabin. The Marshal was introduced to the prisoners on first going aboard, but held no conversation with them during the trip. The prisoners were not at all talkative with any one except themselves and their Secretaries, Eustace and McFarlane, and the only amusement they seemed to have was an occasional game of backgammon. When they were first taken on board, after their capture from the British steamer, Capt. Wilkes told them that he should endeavour to make them as comfortable as his means would permit, but he wished it distinctly understood that they were on a United States' Government vessel, and there must be no political talk on board. They messed with Capt. Wilkes during the trip, and were made as comfortable as the boisterous voyage would permit. On leaving the vessel the party bowed to Captain Wilkes, who remained behind, and embarking on board a steam-tag which was sent from the fort for the purpose, were conveyed with their luggage to the dock leading to the fort, which is about a quarter of a mile in length. After landing upon the dock, they were escorted to Fort Warren.

On arriving at the Fort, they were introduced to Col. Dim-mick, who said: "Gentlemen, I am most happy to receive you in Fort Warren." The Marshal here informed the prisoners that he would be under the necessity of searching their bag-gage, and requested them to hand over their keys. They com-plied, and a thorough search was made, but no papers or dispatches of any kind were found. The Marshal then re-turned the keys, and the prisoners were shown to their quarters.

quarters.

The probability is, says the American paper, that all the official papers were deposited in the mail-bag of the Trent, or they might have been transferred to the ladies who accommend to the paper.

or they might have been transferred to the ladies who accompanied them, as there was ample time for that purpose before they were taken from the Trent.

When the news of the capture of the commissioners first reached New York, it was accompanied by a report that Qapt. Wilkes had expressed a doubt of the legality of his action, and said that he expected to be cashiered. This is a mistake. He understood well what he was about, and had informed himself as far as he was able on International law before the capture. While in Havana he progued the best authorities on the question While in Havana he procured the best authorities on the question he could find, and these, in addition to the works on International law which he previously had on board, confirmed him in the conviction that he would be thoroughly justified in the in the conviction that he would be thoroughly justified in the seizure. It was his original intention to seize the vessel as well as Slidell and Mason; but finding a large number of passengers on board, who would be greatly discommoded by such a procedure, he finally concluded to let her continue her journey. After capturing the prisoners, he steered the San Jacinto towards Port Royal, in hopes that he would be in time to take a hand in the fight at that place, but he was a little too late. Accompanying this sketch, we furnish the portraits of the two Commissioners, from photographs received by the last

mail-steamer. It is somewhat singular that Mr. Mason, before the break-out of the great Southern rebellion, was one of the most outspoken members of Congress against British inte-

the most outspoken members of Congress against British interests and the British people.

Mr. Slidell was born in 1793, in New York, where his father is said to have been a tallow chandler. In early manhood Mr. Slidell established himself in New Orleans in the practice of the law. His first public service appears to have been as United States' District Attorney at New Orleans, to which office he was appointed by General Jackson. He was frequently sent to the State Legislature of Louisiana, and was afterwards chosen one of the Louisiana delegation to Congress. quently sent to the State Legislature of Louisiana, and was afterwards chosen one of the Louisiana delegation to Congress. In the House of Representatives he was remarked for his tact and skill as a manager, and his shrewdness and coolness in debate, and was for these public, aided by his private qualities, deputed by President Polk, on the outbreak of the war against Mexico in 1846, to proceed as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to that republic. The numerous speeches in which he affirmed the policy, the expediency, and the necessity of annexing Mexican territory, and of taking possession of Cuba, either by conquest or by purchase, greatly increased his popularity in the South, and prepared the way for his nomination to the Senate. When the election of Mr. Lincoln first alarmed and next exasperated the South, Mr. Slidell threw himself with all energy into the cause of Secession. Mr. Mason is a man of scarcely less note. He was born in Virginia, in 1797; and is the lineal descendant of at ancient English cavalier — George Masor., a member of the British Parliament in the reign of Charles I, a staunch supporter of the royal prerogative, and an officer in the army of Charles II: at the battle of Worcester. Like most Americans who devote themselves to public life, Mr. Mason studied law as a profession. In 1826 he was rwards chose







MR. JOHN SLIDELL, COMMISSIONER FROM THE CONFEDERATE STATES TO FRANCE, WHO, ALONG WITH MR. MASON, WAS SEIZED ON BOARD THE BRITISH MAIL-STEAMER TRENT, BY CAPTAIN WILKES OF THE FEDERAL STEAMER SAN JACINTO.

elected to the House of Assembly of his native State. After a long political pupilage in that minor school, he was promoted, in 1837, to the higher post of member of Congress. He only served one term, and achieved no particular distinction. In 1847 he was elected to the Senate, of which he has ever since been a member, having been thrice re-elected—the last time on the 4th March, 1857—to serve until March, 1863. He was Chairman of the Committee of the Senate for Foreign Relations when secession first became a fact, holding the office now filled by Mr. Charles Sumner.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

WOMEN WANTED IN THE COLONIES.—The necessity for the emigration of women is best seen by the following statistical tables, which have been collected from the latest and safest colonial reports:—Deficiency of women for New Zealand, 11,461; ditto Victoria, 138,579; ditto South Australia, 1,389; 11,461; ditto Victoria, 138,579; ditto South Australia, 1,389; ditto West Australia, 4,207; total, 155,636, fewer women then men in the two islands of which we also possess statistical accounts! What would the disproportion be if we could include Natal, Canada, and Columbia, in the reckoning? Of the fearful reverse of this picture as exhibited in England it would be superfluous to speak; and if the vice and immorality on either side of the Atlantic are ever to be uprooted, it must be by some further extension of emigration, by the steady departure from these shores of our superfluous workers, and by an influx into the colonies of a body of women infinitely superior by birth, by education, and by taste, to the hordes of wild uneducated creatures we hitherto sent abroad.—Miss Rye on Emigration.

Adulteration of Pickles, Bottled Fruits, and Vegetables.—The Lancet of last week contains an important report upon the adulteration of pickles, bottled fruits, and vegetables, of which the following is a summary:—Of seven samples of greengages examined, four were found to be coloured with copper. Of five samples of gooseberries analysed, three contained that powerful and poisonous metal. A sample of rhubarb was also coloured with copper. Of ten samples of pickles, including French beans, gherkins, mixed pickles, and West India pickles, copper was found, in some cases in large amounts, in seven of the samples. Of five tins of preserved peas tested, that metal was present in two of the samples. Of four samples of haricot verts or French beans, three were highly coloured with copper, as well as a sample of mixed vegetables. Thus, of thirty-three samples analysed, copper was present, frequently in considerable amount, in no less than twenty-one of the in considerable amount, in no less than twenty-one of the samples, or nearly two-thirds. This result the *Lancet* regards as most disgraceful, and states that there is no excuse for it whatever. Bottled and preserved fruits and vegetables do not, whatever. Bothed and preserved truits and vegetables do not, in their preparation, come in contact with copper at all, and pickles may be prepared in utensils of iron. The pickles thus made are less green; but the fact of their being of better flavour and much more wholesome, ought to be more than sufficient to counterbalance so trifling a disadvantage. The blame in this case is asserted to rest mainly with certain of the manufacturers and preparers of these articles. If these would set their faces against a practice so dangerous there would set their faces against a practice so dangerous, there would soon be an end of this discreditable adulteration. It should be known that the addition of copper to any vegetable substance

used as an article of food, is a violation of the recent Act for prevention of adulteration, and exposes the parties to prosecu-

tion.

A CAPITAL HUNTING GROUND.—The Belgian journals state that in the forest of Ardennes for the space of twenty years very few wild boars where seen, but that in the present year the forest is infested with them. On one day lately as many as twenty-five were seen together, and on others forty, sixty, and even a hundred. The latter were in a potato field close to the forest, and a gentleman who was out shooting fired at them, and though his gun was only loaded with shot killed one. Last week a singular incident occurred. A drove of them, and though his gun was only loaded with shot killed one. Last week a singular incident occurred. A drove of pigs were sent to feed in a potato field near the village of Harre, on the Borders of the forest—a number of wild boars rushed in among them—the pigs took fright and run as fast as they could into the village, the wild animals accompanying them. All the men of the place were at work in the fields at the time, and the women and children, seeing the animals, rushed from the houses in dismay. Many of the pigs and their visitors entered the cottages, and did considerable damage. At last the wild boars returned of their own accord to the forest.

RECORD OF WRECKS.—We publish on Monday our usual monthly record of wrecks, from which it appears that the number of wrecks during the month of November was 298; in January the number was 202, in February 285, in March 133, in April 149, in May 142, in June 115, in July 91, in August 108, in September 146, and in October 119—making a total during the present year of 1,788.—Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.

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gress. tact EDMUND POTTER, ESQ., M.P. FOR CARLISLE.

WE furnish this week an excellent portrait of the Member for Cariisle, engraved from a photograph recently taken—Mr. Potter who is in the prime of life is one of Manchesters Merchant Princes and belongs to what is called the advanced but not the most advanced school of politicians.

His recent contest for Carlisle will be fresh in the memory of our readers, when after an almost unexampled fight he was returned at the head of the Poll over Tory Candidate by a majority of three.

three.

Next week we shall furnish a biographical sketch from a quarter in which Mr. Potter is well known, it having been promised for the present publication, but not to hand at the time we went to press.

### WAR PREPARATIONS.

WAR PREPARATIONS.

THE Government is making every preparation for war should such a calamity be forced upon us. At our various naval stations and dock-yards, men are engaged night and day, and large stores of arms and ammunition are being sent to Canada and our West India stations. Various incorrect reports have been circulated according the regiments supposed to be respecting the regiments supposed to be under orders for Canada. The only bat-talions at present under orders are the 1st of the Rifle Brigade, and the 1st of the 16th. No doubt more will follow as soon as transport can be obtained, and the course of the American Government is more decidedly apparent. The roster for service stands thus:—Ist battalion 15th, 96th, 36th, 55th, 76th, 1st battalion 15th, 96th, 36th, 55th, 76th, 1st battalion 11th, 2nd battalion 12th, 58th, 45th, 1st battalion 10th. It is probable, however, that some of the new battalions would be sent out after the first six we have named. The brigade of Guards next for service

The brigade of Guards next for service consists of the 1st battalion Grenadier Guards, now at the Tower; 2nd battalion Coldstreams, and 2nd battalion Scots Fusiliers, both at Wellington Barracks. Colonel Napier, Deputy Quartermaster-General in Canada, is placed on the staff in that colony, with the rank of Major-General. He was through two Caffre wars, and is now the senior colonel of the army, so that this promotion is but a slight anticipation of the step to which he would succeed shortly in the ordinary course. He is succeeded as Deputy Quarter-master-General by Col. Mackensie, C.B., who was on the China Staff. Colonel Lysons will be the Adjutant-General



EDMUND POTTER, Esq., M.P., MEMBER FOR CARLISLE.

of Militia for the colony, and several officers from the halfpay list will be selected in the course of next week to direct the organization of the local militia and volunteers.

The Government have purchased for the use of the troops at Canada several thousands of leather waiscoats, of the kind

that proved so beneficial in the Crimea during the late war. A number of large steamers have been chartered by Government for transports and many of our war ships in dock are being

furbished up preparatory to being put in commission should they be required. The steamer Adriatic, 4000 tons, recently purchased from the Americans for the Galway line, was on Monday taken up by government for the conveyance of

troops and stores to Canada.

NAVAL RESERVE.—The following is a detail of the several reserves on the 1st instant:—Coast-guard on ships' books lst instant:—Coast-guard on ships books for shore duty, 232 officers, 3,386 men—3,618; ships' crews, 227 officers, 1,763 men, and 719 boys—2,709; tenders' crews, 107 officers, 574 men, and 166 boys—847; marines, 510. Total, 7,174. Old reserve force: 26 officers, 1,108 men. naval coast volunteers, 7,768. Naval reserve force, 7,140. Total number of men available, 21,231 reserve force, 7,140. Total number of men available, 21,231. Great enthusiasm has been shown in

Great enthusiasm has been shown in all the ports by the members of the reserve, who have generally expressed themselves ready for action whenever called upon. The spirit of this important branch of our naval power may be gathered from the following report from the Dundee Naval Volunteers. They declare that they are "ready to fulfil their engagements, an diprotect the honour of their flag, Oucen, and country, whenever eugagements, an dprotect the honour of their flag, Queen, and country, whenever called upon." The following is a copy of the communication they have placed in the hands of Captain Beresford: "Dundee Battery, Dec. 4, 1861. Sir,—Having heard that our flag has been insulted by an American ship of war, and the people who claimed its protection taken and made prisoners, and feeling it our duty to acquaint you that we are ready to fulfil our engagements, and protect the honour of our flag, Queen, and country whenever of our flag, Queen, and country whenever called upon to do so, we respectfully beg you will make our determination known Naval Reserve at Dundee Battery.
Similar returns have been received

Similar returns have been received from nearly all the ports. Our illustration on this subject in the present number represents the spirit which was invoked in the Port of Shields, on the Tyne, when the news of the "outrage" reached it.

THE WARD OF ALDERSGATE AND MR. BESLEY.—The requisition to Mr. Besley, the eminent type-founder, to allow himself to be put in nomination for the vacancy in the representation of the ward of Aldersgate, has already been so numerously signed as to preclude the possibility of any other candidate coming forward. Mr. Besley's succeeding to the vacant aldersequive war is now placed beyond a doubt. manic gown is now placed beyond a doubt.



THE AMERICAN OUTRAGE-THE NAVAL RESERVE MARCHING THROUGH SHIELDS.

### LAW AND POLICE.

LAW AND POLICE.

MURBER OF A POLICEMAN IN THE FOREST OF DEAN—The case, which has created no little exclusions, came on for hearing in the which has created no little exclusions, came on for hearing in the caller prisoners are theore. Cooper, 22, collier; Thomas Gwillian, 31, quarry and they were charged with the willind number of Serzeaut Annual States, and they were charged with the willind number of Serzeaut Annual States, and the management of the said summed Beard. Mosers, Polwedl and Cripps prosecuted: Mosers, Griffi his and Evans defended Roberts; str. Cooke he hingetained on behalf of the Other prisoners. The heart of the case occupied in the Griffi his and Evans defended Roberts; str. Cooke he hingetained on behalf of the Other prisoners. The heart of the Cooke his prisoners are the said and the control of the case occupied in the Griffi his and Evans defended Roberts; str. Cooke he hingetained on the high the control, had been represented by a cooked and the control of the Cooked Roberts of the Cooked Roberts

summed up, the jury, after a short deliberation, found the prisoner not gulity of nurder, but gulity of unlawfully endeavouring to conceal the birth, and she was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for one year.

THE ENTRAORDINARY CASE OF LOVE AND SUICIDE.—Jemima Morgan, otherwise Elizabeth Thompson, 19, servant, Astor, Whittington, hear Oswerty, was charged at Chester, before Mr. Justice Orompton, with the wilfull murder of one George Henry Davies, at Chester, on the 27th October last. The prisoner pleaded not gullty. Mr. H. Lloyd and Mr. Antrobus appeared for the prosecution, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Mintyre. The facts of the case having been detailed by the counsel for the prosecution, the following statement, volunteered by the prisoner to the hospital surgeon, was put in :—'I went to Liverpool with Geo. Henry Davies yesterday. After being there some time, we had some refreshment, and took a last train for Chester. During our journey be showed me a bottle-which he said contained landanum, and said that he was determined to poison himself. I said, 'You shall do no sudd thing,' and at the same time took the bottle from his hands and emptied it out of the window, saying,' No, you never shall, for if you die I'll die also.' From the refreshment-room at the Chester-Station we walked to Mrs. Wasem's. About eight o'clock we went back to Frodshum-street, and he wrote a prescription, which the boy of the house took to the nearest druggist in Foregate-streer. About eleven o'clock we went upstairs and sat in our room. After being there about a quarter of an hour, Davies again expressed his wish to take the poison. We then agreed that he should pour out my portion and that I should was poured out, and he said, 'I will take all of it. He then filled our glasses with some bitter beer we had purchased whilst walking altong the streets. I still failed to touch mine, and he leaned over as if to take all of it. He agreed that he should pour out my portion and that I should was poured out, and he sa

made the most affectionate inquiries about Davles and appeared rather surprised that the poison had not taken such a serious effect upon herself. Three letters, left at the City Arms ton to be posted, were put in and read. Mr. M'Intyre addressed the jury at great length, passing severe comments on the evidence, and referring to a case tried in 1614, of an admost exactly similar nature to this. The learned judge having summed up, the jury found the prisoner not suity. The verifict was received with tremendous cheering, waving of hats, &c., by the numerous necessary who filled the court.

and read. Mr. M'Intyre addressed the jury at great length, passing severe comments on the evidence, and referring to a case tried in 1614 of an almost exactly similar nature to this. The learned judge having summed up, the jury found the prisoner not guity. The verdict was received with tremendous cheering, saving of hats &c., by the numerous persons who filled the court.

Thad E Swindlino.—George M'Gregor, who has been carrying on his peculiar line of business in Wood-street in the name of "Hugh Jones and Co." and in Guttor-lane in that, of "M'Gregor Brothers," and whose proceedings we have already reported, was last week at the Guttorlal committed for trial on three charges of fraud. The evidence addited showed a wholesale system of fraudulentrading.

Wife MURDER —A man named John Atkins-has been tried at Mais-tone for the murd rofths wife. The deed, which was committed under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, was clearly brought home to him by the evidence of his daughter, a girl of eleven years of age; who witnessed and detailed the circumstances of the murder. It appeared from other witnesses that the unfortunate couple had lived a vretched life for some time previous, the husband being indamed with jealousy, for which, however there appeared horeasonable cause. The counsel for the prisoner rosted his defence on the place of insanity, and the jury returned a verdict of not guity on that ground.

Sentous Charge of an Inneger Assault upon a FEMALE, AND MURDEROUS Assault upon Titas havin; also with assault in the prisoner merel had a female named Brenan, under the following circumstances:—Mr. Navin said she was the wife of John Navin, who carried on businesses a greengrocer linked Lion-street. Shortly after eleven o'clock on Studdy night she was the wife of John Navin, who carried on businesses as a greengrocer linked Lion-street. Shortly after eleven o'clock on Studdy night she was the wife of John Navin, who carried on businesses as greengrocer linked Lion-street. Shortly after eleven o'clock on Studdy nig

### ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

ASTEMBLES MURDER AND SUCIDE IN SLEPHBLE—An awful double crime was perpetrated last week at Shefiledid. Elias Fisher, alter young woman, aged about 29, thad, until a mouth age, been living with her father-in-law. Thomas Townsend, a schsors maker at Atterceliffe. It is believed that the young woman lived with her father-in-law on immoral terms, and that he young woman lived with her father-in-law on immoral terms, and that he was the father of a child which she had some time since, and who died. About a mouth ago she left him, he was the father of a child which she had some time since, and who died. About a mouth ago she left him, he was the father of a child which she had some time since, and who died. About a mouth ago she left him, he persisted in refusing. Yesterday morning, about 12 octock, he called at Mrs. Travis's, and the young gill went outside to talk to him. They remained in conversation about ten initutes; but Mrs. Travis heard in emiliately opened the door, and was me by the girl who staggered to warnisher, threw up her arms, and fell on the doorway. Almost instantly following, Mrs. Travis heard the report of another pistol. Police-constable King, who was on duty in the neighbourhood, hasdened to the spot on hearing the noise. He found Townsend lying on his piece in the centre of the cost, and also in the waistocat underneath, was completely blown away by the effect of the shot. A corresponding hole was drilled into the body over the heart, and the heart and part of the lungs were exposed to view. His waistocat and shirt were saturated with blood. He must have put the pixtol close the contract of the cost, and also in the waistocat underneath, was completely blown away by the effect of the shot. A corresponding hole was drilled into the body over the heart, and the heart and part of the lungs were exposed to view. His waistocat and shirt were saturated with blood. He must have put the pixtol countries of the pixtol countries of the countries of the countries of the countries

since a soldier of the 18th Regiment named Campbell was also fully committed under a similar charge, the victim being a servant girl

since a soldler of the 18th Regiment annuel. Camprelli was also fully committed under a similar caract, this with being a regrant of menel Mary Ann Pearson.

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# OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ATLANTIC.

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BRITISH NEWSPAPERS.

SPECTATOR.—On the whole, then we cannot doubt that a war would do much to annihilate the remnant of that British trade with the Northern States which civic strife and the Morrill tariff has left, and to impede the large supplies of grain which we have drawn thence of largears; that it would seriously embarrass Canada and the Wes Indies; to some considerable extent endanger cur colonial trade in those parts of the world; and increase greatly the cost of all the Anstralian and Indian trade which has to cross the Atlantic. On the other hand, it would annihilate the Northern foreign commerce, render its shipping, which is exceedingly deficient in steam power, almost useless, and restore-the cotton pro-pects of the South. Assuredly neither England nor America can anticipate with any satisfaction such results as these. The real advantage would be reaped by the slave States on the one hand, and the neutral Powers—like France, and Holland, and Russia—on the other, whose commercial marines would suddenly acquire an adventitions value.

LEEDS MERCURY.—Burafter all, is it well to judge so great a question on mercily technical issues? Supposing the statesmen and lawyers of America really believe the Southern Commissioners to have been contraband of war, may we not look with somewhat lemient eyes on their unwillingness to give them up again on account of a merc informality—however dangerous that informality may be as a precedent—

as to the mode in which the capture was effected? Would it not be better, if things assume this shape, for the two Governments to refer the matter, the a frie odly spirit, and as a question really open to dispute, the some impartial rentral Power? Why should not the Emperor of Mussia or the King of Holland, or some other Government perfectly disinterested in the whole specially, decide, first which he the inferior is a dispute to a do sorious a nature as to includible the right of the United State? Government to relata the prisoners; and, secondly, whether the pisoners really are contrabant of war? Surely, except for the left state? Government to relata the prisoners; and, secondly, whether the pisoners really are contrabant of war? Surely, except for the left shape the celesion upon these questions as to make the never the prisoners really are contrabant of war. If England is in the right, as we have no doubt the it, she can fear mathing. If importial persons judge us to be fat the worst, however strongly personated to the contrary, there is no need for us to testify the force of our convictions by involving the world in a saturatia of bloodshed.

THE EXAMINER.—The suspicion of instructions having been given to the commander of the San Jachton may be met by reference to the dates of his arrival from the Airican coast; and the oliensive manner of his act may be disposed of in a dozen civil words. Something will probably be said about the discreard by they, dayer of the Queen's probably be said about the discreard by they, dayer of the Queen's probably be said about the discreard by they, dayer of the Queen's probably be said about the discreard by the said to the Gaptan Wilkes know, while he and they ware living in the rose of the Ravaus, that they were the bearers of such missive from the Canfederate Government, and that they were the bearers of such missive from the Canfederate Government, and that they were the bearers of such missive from the Canfederate Government, and that they were the bearers of such mi

our conviction that the answer to the question will not be lightly given, and by repeating our earnest desire that neither it, nor our rejoinder, whatever that may be, should be other than dispassionate and noble.

AMERICAN NEWSTAPKIS.

THE NEW YORK TRIBURE.—We are anxious to know whether Great Britain will or will not reclaim Slidell and Mason, but cannot decide whether we should pefer that file would or would not do it. If she does it she puts herself thermatly in the wong throughout a generation, and confesses that our fathers' resistance to her impressingly, that of search, &c., was emphatically and eminently right. We confess to a pretty strong desire to see her on record as a champion of a fiberal interpretation of maritime law and neutral rights. We do not know nor ask whether President i incolu would in any cise surferner Messrs. Slifell and Misson on her demand, but if he should be would have won an immisse triumph for the cause which is traditionally and naturally our country's, by having compelled her to take ground which will afford us a valuable precedent hereafter. On the whole it is our impression she will not make the demand, but it is our national interest that she should do it. What response the President will make is quite another matter, but he can hardly so manage that our country shall not derive great and enduring advantages from the capture of the robel plenipotentaries. In the same article the Tribune, replying to a letter from a correspondent who questioned its statement that Henry Laurens was captured on board a Butch ship, says:—"There will be no serious treuble with England, for Mason and Sidell are not worth it. If Great Britain can show good reason for estaining them they will be given up, but she does not believe she can. The current of British Admiralty decisions and the uniform leaning of British writers on international law favour the exercise of belligerent right which placed Mason and Sidell in their present position. But if the British Government can be induced, for the sak

AMERICAN SHIPBUILDER'S OPINION OF THE NAVAL RESOURCES OF THE NORTHERN STATES DONALD MACKAY, the well-known shipbuilder of Boston, who has turned out, perhaps, the finest clipper ships that were ever built, has addressed a latter to one of our daily newspapers. It is in answer to a statement respecting the naval resources of the Northern States, which lately appeared naval resources of the Northern States, which lately appeared in the Times, and a reply to the boast that our fleet would

speedily sweep the Americans from the seas. He says:—
The statement given by the Times on the 4th inst., with regard to the number of ships composing our navy at the present time, is very incomplete. Within the last two months there time, is very incomplete. Within the last two months there have been launched, fitted, and equipped in our naval and moreantile yards, 10 screw steam sloops-of-war, and 26 screw steam gunboats, of a size and with an armament never hithersteam gunooats, of a size and with an armament never inther-to attempted in any of the navies of Europe. They are, in re-gard to speed and power of artillery, more than a match for the sloops-of-war of European fleets, and the next few months will see three score more of this efficient class of vessels launched and ready for action

The merelant steamers, chartered and armed by our Goremment, with from three to twenty heavy guns each, amount to over 120, and many of them are, in regard to their equipments, equal to any regular men-of-war ships, but in regard to strength of scandings and in speed infinitely their superiors. Many more of our commercial steamers are capable of receiving a powerful armament, and though much has been said in

arming merchant steamers, any aggressor on our country would find, to his great dismay, that such ideas have been pronounced more out of partiality to the regular navy than with

Our registered commercial marine of seagoing ships amounted in the year 186) to a combined tonnage of 2,546,237 tons. Among this number are at least 500 clipper ships of from 2,000 to 4,000 tons each, which have a sufficient capacity and stability to 4,000 tons each, which have a sufficient capacity and stability to receive an armament of from twenty to fifty of the braviest guns. They vary in length from 220 to 320 feet, and in breadth from 40 to 52 feet. Their scantlings are larger than those of men-of-war ships of equal size. Six weeks would be sufficient to transform the greater part of these clipper ships into men-of-war. A harge number of the same are by their fine shape and large dimensions very well adapted to be transformed into screw-frightes of from 36 to 50 guns.

Five hundred, or even more, first-sailing brigs and barques can be transformed into no many men-of-war vessels of from 8 to 30 guns, and more than a thousand of our large coasting

schooners can be armed with 3 to 5 heavy guns.

We have fully a sufficient number of picked seamen to man all these vessels; and a sufficient number of guns to arm

MR. BRIGHT ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

One of the leading events of the past week connected with the subject now exciting universal interest, was the speech of Mr. Bright at Rochdale, of which we now present a complete summary :-

After a brief acknowledgment of their kindness to himself, he devoted his speech to the subject of the war in America: That struggle was one of the highest interest to England and humanity at large. Eighty-five years ago they were colonies sprung from this country, and already numbering a population of three million souls. A year ago they were the United States of America, and comprised thirty millions of people. In Agriculture and manufactures no country in the world expenses the country of the placed in country in the world expenses. cept our own could be placed in comparison with them. were equally distinguished for their inventions, their enter prises, their schools, their prisons, and their religious establishments. The public expenditure of these United States was £23,000,000 a year, and they were able to boast an amount of comfort, prosperity, and abounding plenty such as no other or comort, prosperity, and abouting plenty such as no other country in any age has displayed. But there was another side. While this country secured the utmost liberty for the white population, it held the black population in bondage and de-gradation. England sowed the seeds of the slavery system. Jefferson, two years before the Declaration of Independence, issued a protest against the conduct and policy of the English Government, in preventing the colonists from forbidding the importation of fresh negroes from Africa. Ultimately every state was left to legislate on slavery for itself. But the growth of cotton has increased since that time, and become an article of value to an extent which no man dreamed of when Jefferson wrote. And this cotton, cultivated under the slavery system, now threatened the overthrow of that which is a million times more valuable, the great republic of the United States. Mr. Bright then referred to the act of secession on the part of the South. Newspapers say this question of secession was much like that which occurred when the colonies revolted against the mother country. The question in 1780 was whether a corrupt Ministry in Downing-street and 1780 was whether a corrupt Ministry in Downing-street and a borough-mongering Parliament in Westminster should tax three millions of unrepresented colonists without their consent. Now the representation of the South in the American Legislature was not only complete, but in excess. Three out of every five slaves are counted as white men, and the consequence is that the South has returned about twenty more members than it had a natural right to do. This shows that there was no similarity between the two cases. Another reason for the secession, alleged on this side, is the protective tariff. No American, however, attributes the dissolution of the Union to that cause. The South has been dominant during the whole period since the Declaration of Independence, and the tariff has existed during that time. There have, no doubt, been occasional symptoms of dissatisfaction, but when Conbeen occasional symptoms of dissatisfaction, but when Congress met a twelvementh ago to discover how the Union could be maintained, among all the compromises suggested the question of the tariff was never referred to. Whatever the influence of the tariff may be, it must also be remembered that it is as pernicious to the West as to the South, but the West has not seceded. The question is not one of protection or free trade. It is of a different and graver character. For thirty years slavery has been constantly coming to the surface difficulty of American politicians. The object of the South in seceding is to escape from the votes of those who wish to limit the area of slave territory. What course, asked Mr. Bright, should England pursue? We should be neutral; were neutral in Italy, but were not neutral in sympathy we were neutral in Italy, but were not neutral in sympathy; and, although no English ships or soldiers appeared on the shores of that country, the sympathy of England was spoken of in Europe, and did much to aid the establishment of the free Italian Kingdom. Mr. Bright then argued that we had not given a similar cordial sympathy to the people of the Northern states of America, although one or two statesmen, as, for instance, the Duke of Argyll and Lord Stanley, had spoken with liberality forwards and friendliness of the had spoken with liberality, fairness, and friendliness of the United States. Earl Russell, however, at Newcastle, had misrepresented the question, when he said the North were con-tending for empire and the South for independence; and the leading journal, since Lincoln took office, had not published one fair, honourable, and friendly article on American affairs. It was asked why should there be war; why this fratricidal strife? why should the North and South not separate peaceably? Mr. Bright throughout thought there were insurmountable. geographical obstacles to a separation, as well as strong poli-tical objections. If the Northern States had done what some newspaper writers advised, and had allowed the South to with-draw from the Union without making any effort to retain them, we should have been told that democracy was a failure, and that the Northern Government was guilty of cowardice and These candid friends worthy only of unmeasured contempt. These candid friends tell us American freedom is gone, the Habeas Corpus Act has been suspended, and other laws and liberties have been endan-

gered. But had not we suspended the Habeas Corpus Act during the Irish rebellion in 1848? And if an insurgent army

were encamped within sight of London, what regard would Government have for the personal liberty of the subject in any

this and in other countries about the almost uselessness of measures they took for securing the safety of the State? are told that it would be better for us if the United States were divided, and Sir Edward Lytton had predicted that there would ultimately be four or five separate nations or federations The former he considered a mean argument, and as for the latter he would far rather see the whole of that vast Continent combined in one great Federation of States, where there would be no custom houses, but freedom everywhere—equality everywhere—hiw everywhere—and room for the expanding energies of our race. Referring to the seizure of the Confederate Comof our race. Referring to the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners, he said he considered the act both impolitic and bad, but it may turn out to be wholly unauthorised by the American Government, and in this case there is no doubt they would make ample reparation. No Government had evinced a greater desire to be guided by wise and moderate counsels in a greater desire to be guided by wise and moderate counsels in the construction of cases under the maritime law. It is said that this is only one of a series of acts showing ill-will on the part of the North. There will be irritating accidents in the course of this struggle. Let us be calm. Recollect how we were dragged into the Russian war. We drifted into it. It cost 100 million pounds; it cost the lives of forty thousand Englishmen; it injured our trade; it doubled the armies of Europe, and it did not accomplish a single thing that was promised. Statesmen now said, in exculpation, "What could we do in the frenzy of the public mind at that time?" Don't tet them add to the frenzy, and don't let us be driven. Mr. tet them add to the frenzy, and don't let us be driven. Mr. Bright then read an extract from General Scott's letter, which loudly cheered, and concluded by reminding the meeting of the large number of English people who have emigrated during the last fifteen years to the States—only misrepresentation, the most gross calumny, or the most wicked, can involve in war a people with such close ties. In a few years the 20 million free men in the North will be 30 millions, or even 50 miltions. He prayed it might not be said among them that in their darkest hour of need the English people, from whom they sprang, had looked with icy coldness on the trials and sufferings of their terrible struggle. Mr. Bright resumed his seat amid loud and continued cheering, and the meeting shortly afterwards broke up.

ELECTION IFTELLIGENCE.

BIRKENHEAD ELECTION.—The nomination of candidates for the honour of being the first member to represent Birkenhead in Parliament, took place on Monday. The town, we may remark, received its enfranchisement last session, from the passing of the Allocation of Seats Act; but a member for Birkenhead has formed a main provision in every reform bill that has been proposed of late years, whether by the Liberals or Conservatives. Two candidates were proposed yesterday—Mr. Laird on the part of the Conservatives, Mr. Brassey, jun., by the Liberals. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Brassey, but a poll was demanded for Mr. Laird. On the following day at the poll Mr. Laird was returned by a conside-

rable majority.

Finsbury Election.—Mr. Cox has finally resolved to offer

In addition to his other himself as a candidate for Finsbury. In addition to his other qualifications the hon, gentleman declares he comes forward to give the electors an opportunity to prove that they are not to be put up for sale to the highest bidder. It is reported that a

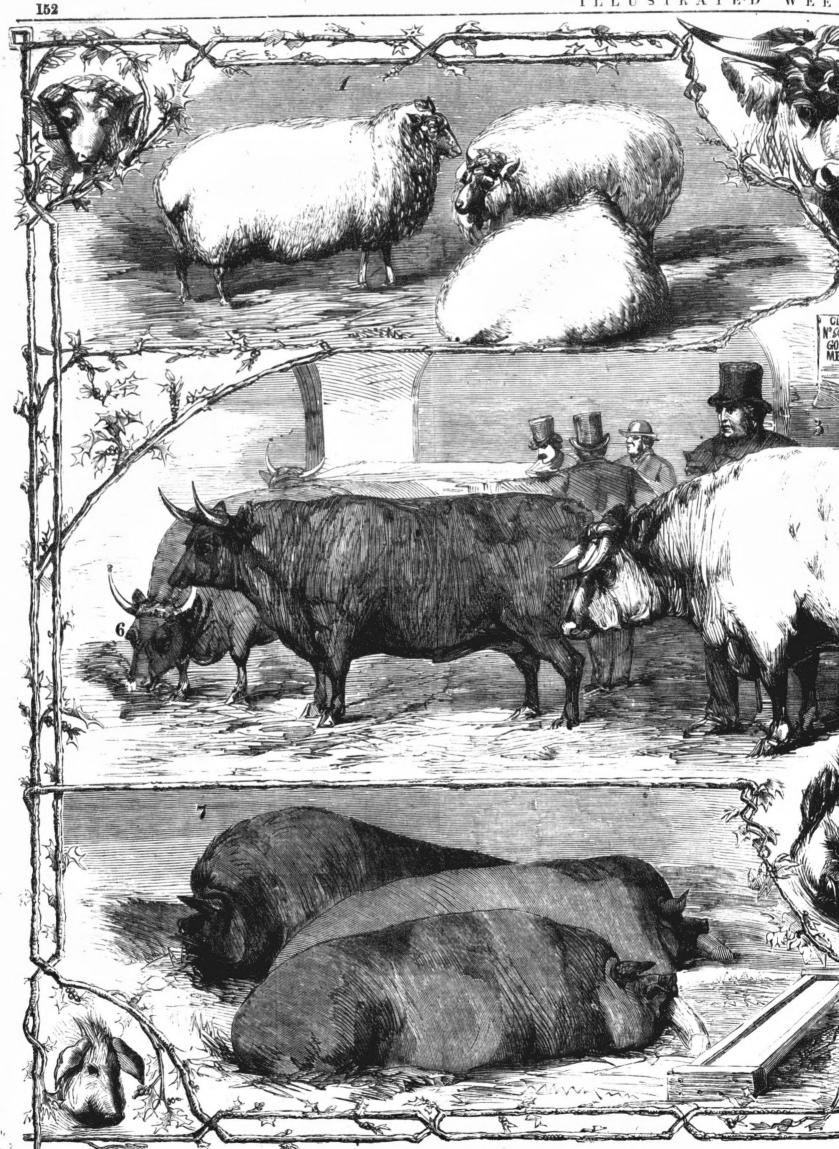
Conservative candidate will be brought forward.

NOTTINGHAM ELECTION.—The greatest activity prevails in this town. Mr. Cheetham will not come forward, his friends having refused to allow him to prejudice his interests in South Lancashire by becoming a candidate for the borough of Nottingham. Since this refusal was notified, Lord Lincoln has been induced to come forward. His lordship has issued an address, in which he says: "If I am placed in the proud position of your representative, I am prepared to give a steady honest and independent support to any Government which shall adhere to a Liberal line of policy, and show an enlight-tened regard to the progressive requirements of the country." And with regard to the American question, he says: "In the present threatening aspect of affairs in America, I think the Government has pursued a course which must be highly approved by every Englishman, as best calculated to preserve the blessings of peace. That war may yet be averted must be the prayer of all; but, for the sake of liberty and civilisation, the honour of the flag of England must at all risks be maintained unsullied." Now there are two Liberals in the field, Lord Lincoln and Sir R. Clifton. Sir Robert has the advantage of having been early in the field, and has already secured a large number of supporters; his canvass in said to be satisfactory to his agents. factory to his agents.

MR. Cobbett, M.P., AT OLDHAM.—On Monday evening, Mr. J. M. Cobbett, M.P. for Oldham, addressed his constituents in the large room of the Town Hall, which was densely crowded. Mr. John Schofield took the chair. On the American question he said hedid as he thoughthe was bound to do-he waited for the authoritative opinion given by the law officers of the Crown to her Majesty's Ministers; and also for the depositions, that was to say, the information upon which they had given the opinion. The opinion, in substance, had probably leaked out, and every body was discussing it. But they were discussing what might turn out not to be the real opinion, but only certain abstracts turn out not to be the real opinion, but only certain abstracts given by the newspapers of the day. They had not before them the documents themselves on which to make up their minds. What, then, was their duty? It was to wait patiently, and, especially for men in the position in which he had the honour to be placed, to say nothing to inflame the passions of the country; to say nothing to exaggerate the accounts they received; but to ask the people to wait patiently until they say what action the minister took what they did in conformity ey did in conformity saw what action the ministry took, what they did in conformity with the opinions given to them by those law officers whom it was their bounded duty to consult before they acted.

The Southern Army.—According to accounts from Wash

ington, the Southern Army is composed of 460,000 men. This calculation is based on the annual report of the Comptroller-General of Georgia, just published. The State has now in the service of the Confederacy forty regiments, which, assuming each regiment to be full and containing 1,000 men, would be one out of every fifteen of the free population. The other each regiment to be full and containing 1,000 men, would be one out of every fifteen of the free population. The other Confederate States have apparently furnished the following numbers:—Eastern Virginia, 54,000; North Carolina, 45,300; Georgia, 40,000; Alabama, 34,000; Texas, 27,000; Mississippi, 27,100; Tennessee, 57,300; Louisiania, 23,600; Arkansas, 22,000; South Carolina, 20,800; Florida, 5,400; total, 357,000, which does not include the troops furnished by Missouri, Kentucky, and Maryland, amounting to about 100,000 men.



SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—1. Mr. G. S. FOLJAMBE WORKSOP—LUICESTER SHEEP. 2./Mr. J. OVERMAN, BURNHAN SUTTON, NORFOLK—LONG AND SHORT WOOLLED GROSS-5. Mr. W. HEATH, LUDHAM-HALL, NORFOLK—DEVON STEER. 6. Mr. W. HEATH, LUDHAM-HALL, NORFOLK—DEVON COW. 7. Mr. J. COATE, HAMMOON, DORSET



C GROSS-BREE AT WEITHER SHEEP. 3. Mr. G. TAYLOB, SEWERBY COTTAGE, BRIDLINGTON, YORKSHILE—SHORT-HORNED STEER. 4. Mr. T. G. Tuck, Strumpshaw-Hall, Norfolk—Short-Horned Heifer.

(7) DORSET—PIES ANY BREED, ABOVE 12 AND UNDER 18 MONTHS. 8. Mr. G. Bealf, Erolksworth, Leicester—Pigs of any Breed, above 8 and not exceeding 12 months.

### CORRESPONDENTS.

stitle" sends has a copy of viries which are singularly but agotent, not merely in the condoxim, but from the romanes and throughout, and yet he very carefully directs our after one particular line, in which he admondedges that these are in sirstead of ten. He reminds us of an exemble to the "Memerican having presented a somethic Clement VII, her Holmes pounded a hot was deficient in half a foot. "Oh! do not let that troubly to the many fine properties that the poet, "for in the next line you will probably find too much to bedone the defect." On striking a general average of our contributor prefty fairly adjusts his inequalities, for when

and that our contributor pretty many mass a deficiency of spliables in one place we are pretty suce to find too many in another.

"MATICES.—Macklin was in his 89th year when he appeared at Covent Garban Theatre in the poet of Shulock. Actors and actrissess, in spite of late some Gave being able to respect the old maxim of "Early to bed and early to rese," and carried to the constant of "Country to be and early to rese," and carried to the constant of "Country to bed and early to rese," and carried to the condon and the constant of "Country to bed and early to rese," and head to the condon and the cheese of the condon and the cheese of country to the condon and the cheese of the cheese of the condon and the cheese of the cheese of the condon and the condon and the cheese of the cheese of the condon and the cheese of the cheese of the condon and the cheese of the cheese of the cheese of the condon and the cheese of the cheese of the condon and the cheese of the

council Juli t was surprised and shocked at being supersolatin by a younger sources. "All reg" soci she indignantly, "have I been playing Julifet these for and thirty years, and the manager takes the part from me to give it to a clot of eighteen !"

We are a "Yes"—you are right. Caution your children to put no flower or part more four months without your knowledge and consent. There is passen as his terroups, though it is said cattle cut them; but herboure, too, which is purson as his terroups, though it is said cattle cut them; but herboure, too, which is purson as his caten and with impunity by sheep, but cows and couts avoid it will am monies are poisonous. There intig golds in Herefordshire, from five to seven years of age, playfully gathered the posts and taking out the second only a first of them, calling them pers. Two of the children died the same north, and the third only recurred after a severe itness of some months' continuous. Fools pursly has killed a child in one haar, and caused lockjaw and death to an adult in one day. A montrial of the water drop-over, found on the banks of the Thomes, is in fatel so the bit of a snake. Particularly warm your children from all sorts of wide hereas.

—Count Joseph Bornwlaski was the most elegantly-formed dwarf that yee fract—a perfect man in miniature. All 25 verso on age he was only two feet circun inches in height; and, what is more remarkable, he grew after that age, for at thorty he was three feet three inches high. Dwarfs soldon live for at thorty he was three feet three inches high. Dwarfs soldon live for all counts and channed good breeding than the Count. He is really a most a complished and channing person." Some magazine writer describes him as "a perfect ropy of Nature's first work printed in duodecine,"

All business letters and orders for advertisements must be addressed to Mr. Walliam Oliver, publisher, 13, Catherine-street, Strand, in whose favour Post-office orders, psyable at the Strand office, must be drawn.
All communications in the literary and news departments to be addressed to the Faltor of the "Blustrated Weekly News," as above.

### NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS

ich oblige by forwarding to us the titles of fortheomy books they may wish to have noticed should be sented to the Editor of the 'Illustrated Weekly News,'

### THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1861.

THE Americans, it is often remarked, are peculiarly sensitive to censure from the British. This is an indirect acknowledgment that our good opinion would be valued. It would be strange if it were otherwise. Both nations are descended from the same stock, they speak the same language, they read the same books, and have more habits and thoughts in common than any other two nations in the world. A war, therefore, between England and America is like a civil war-almost a family quarrel. The ill-feeling between them, which some writers on both sides do all they can to increase, is quite unnatural, and calculated to affect eventually the happiness and glory of both. We have good reason to complain of the grossly offensive style of allusion to England indulged in so freely by a certain portion of the American Press, and are proud to observe the magnanimous moderation of tone in which the affair of the San Jacinto has been noticed in most of our leading newspapers. But all Americans are not equally bullying or abusive While some American editors are talking of licking the Britishers, the gallant General Scott has written a noble epistle expressive of the strongest desire that the two great countries may not be brought into collision, and paying a generous compliment to "the renowned confmon sense of the English people."

We cannot deny that the Americans have a right complain of some of our English tourists who have furnished ne with illustrations of the power which very small creatures may possess to effect a vast deal of mischief. A mosquito may ves a lion. The American editors, instead of meeting such attacks with silent scorn or calm refutation, too often retort slander with slander, and caricature or insult the whole English nation in revenge for the ridicule which Americans have experienced from two or three prejudiced writers, who are in no respect the true representatives of English taste and feeling.

Some time ago we saw in a newspaper, published at Philadelphia, a carious exemplification of the truth of these remarks The editor was so enraged against the English people for their supposed ill opinion of the Americans, that, not content with using his own pen against us, he eagerly published the most preposterous falsehoods about us from the work of a French traveller, a Monsieur Francis Wey. Our readers, instead of flying into an ecstacy of rage with poor Monsieur Wey, can well afford to laugh at his monstrosities. Lies seldom hurt us unless there be some mixture of truth in them, which is rarely the case with the lies of this very imaginative Frenchman. For instance, he tells the world that-

"Some of the principal bankers in London go every morning to the butchers' shops to buy their own chops. They carry them ostensibly to some turers in Cheapside or Fleet-street WHERE THEY COOK THEM THEMSELVES. Then they buy a three ponnyworth of rye bread, and publicly cut this Spartan break-The exhibition fills their clients with admiration. But in the evening these good men make up for this by taking in their own palaces suppers worthy of Lucallus."

This is the way, is it - in which the leading bankers of Lon don purchase and devour their breakfasts? And an American editor is found gull enough to swallow so palpable a lie.

"At her Majesty's Theatre," says the same veracious French scribbler as quoted by the same gullible American editor-

"When the doors are open, blows with the fist and elbow are given without regard to age or sex. It is the peculiar fashion of entering which the natives have. If a Frenchman be recog mized the people cry French dog ! IN THE PIT THE MAN BE-HIND YOU WILL PLACE HIS FEET ON YOUR SHOULDER!

After this, will any Frenchman think it safe to visit her Mujesty's Theatre in London?" "A proof," says this sagacious French author, "that the English are nothing but shop-keepers, is that the first functionary sits in a gilded arm-chair upon a

Monsieur Wey allows that our women are beautiful. "There is no exaggeration in what has been said of the beauty of English women; an assembly of them would realize the Paradise of Mahomet." We are profoundly grateful to Monsieur Francis Wey for the compliment to our fair countrywomen, and will not look a gift horse in the mouth, or inquire how far his own personal vanity has made him in this instance inclined to be caudid, though if we wished to make national reflections his truly naive remark, that " English women give them (the French gentlemen) the preference over their own countrymen," would furnish us with a richly suggestive text. After the conciliatory and complimentary letter of General Scott and the noble compliments to the English character, in the works of Washington Irvine and Mr. Emerson (the American Carlyle), we should be unreasonable indeed if we were to suffer our temper to be discomposed by the American editor who lowers himself by endorsing the absurdities of a lying French tourist.

If England and America—natural allies—would only act as such-cordially and frankly-the two great nations together might rule the whole world, and the cause of liberalism and liberty would soon be triumphant everywhere -a glerious consummation most devoutly to be wished.

The University of Oxford is exposing herself to derision and contempt by her treatment of one of her professors. Profes Jowett is one of the authors of the famous "Essays and Reviews." He now holds the Greek Professorship at Oxford. The original salary in the olden time attached to the Greek chair was only £40 a-year. But the value of money, as every one knows, has undergone a great change, and other professor ships in the University have had their pecuniary claims adjusted, in some degree, to the present rates of remuneration. But Professor Pusey and Dr. Hawkins and their party have decided that though Mr. Jowett's method of teaching Greek is most praiseworthy, he shall not enjoy a salary equal to that of his brother professors, because his theology is unsound. This is gross and palpable injustice. If Mr. Jowett occupied the theological chair, it would be fair to disseat him if he were proved to be a sceptic; but then there would be no question of comparative remuneration, for a want of orthodoxy, though it might justify his dismissal from a purely theological office, would not justify a reduction of his salary if he were allowed to retain it and perform its duties. Either he should be dismissed from his present Greek Professorship altogether-on fair grounds, if there be any, though no one doubts his literary qualifications for the post-or he should receive the same stipend as that attached to the other Regius professorships. Professor Jowett's high personal character, and his great zeal ability, and learning as a teacher of Greek, are admitted even by his opponents. The only charge against him is that in his religious opinion, he differs as much from some theologians as Dr. Puscy himself does from others -or perhaps more. Whether this ought to incapacitate him for the teaching of Greek, is one question, and whether, if he be allowed to teach Greek (and it is admitted that he teaches it well), the labourer should be judged unworthy of his full hire, is another, and the third question to be answered is whether, if it be right to give him any portion of his salary it would not be right to give him the whole. None but men blinded by bigotry and passion would answer these questions as Dr. Pusey and his supporters have answered them.

# Notes

ON PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

"All the world's a stage, and all the men and women inderely players."-As You Like It.

HAYMARKET.
Curious to see what Mr. Sothern would make of a part quite different from that of Lord Dundredry, in which he was so marvellously successful, we attended this theatre on Tuesday last, and saw him as Captain Howard Leslie in the new piece of

which he (Mr. Sothern) is the author, or rather adapter; for the piece is taken from the French of "Livre Troisieme, chapitre the piece is taken from the French of "Livre Troisieme, chapitre Premier," which is like thrice-cooked cabbage, for it has appeared, first as "A Novel Expedient," then as "A Subterfuge," and now as "My Aunt's Advice." There is but little demand upon Mr. Sothern's powers as a comic actor in the part of Captain Howard Leslie, the friend who is one too many in the house of a newly-married couple; but such demand as there is, in this case, is amply shiftsfied. The part is sustained very naturally, and with ease and spirit; but it is quite certain that if Mr. Sothern had made his first appearance here as Captain Howard Leslie, he would not have achieved so sudden and great a success. We regret that he did not select for his second part a character better suited to test his capabilities as a comedian. As it is, we are obliged to suspend our judgment as to the range of his comic talent. Of his success as Lord Duastreary there cannot be two opinions. His drollery is to the range of his comic talent. Of his success as Lord Duckbreary there cannot be two opinions. His drollery is irresistible. It would shake the sides of the most saturnine critic in the world possessing the slightest sense of the ludicrous. A liner farcical delineation we have rarely, if ever, witnessed. The text of the piece is so absund—so outrageously nonsensical—that it defles all criticism by being utterly below it; but it is delivered by Mr. Sothern, and with such truly comic earnestness and gravity, with such compiler hymour that we have high the truly that restricts. sornora, and with such truly comic earnestness and gravity, with such genuine humour, that we laugh without restraint at matter acted, which in the perusal would excite nothing but disgust. Perhaps it was injudicious in him to perform in "Our American Cousin" and "My Aunt's Advice" on the same evening; for the second performance is thus brought into most disadvantageous contrast with the first, and made us inwardly parody an exclamation of the Ghost in "Ham-

Oh, Sothern, what a falling off was there!

Oh, Sothern, what a falling off was there!

To make the contrast greater, he was more than ordinarily felicitious in his personation or Tuesday evening of his aristocratic blunderer and stutterer; and, indeed, all the actors were better up in their parts in "Oar American Cousin" than when we last saw the piece acted. Practice has produced perfection. Mr. Buck, stone's Asa Trenchard was a prodigious improvement, and was all that we could desire or expect from one of the best comic actors on the British stage. We must not forget to say that in "My Aunt's Advice" Miss Oliver, as Mrs. Arandel, the fond and jealous wife, sustained a very difficult part in a most satisfactory style. She was graceful, carnest, spirited, and lady-like. Mr. Howe, as the husband, was, as usual, gentlemanly and judicious. To return to Mr. Sothern. Though we have no fault to find with his personation of Captain Howard Leslie, we must repeat our expression of regret that he had not the tact, or good fortune to transmigrate from Lord Duadrency into some character better fitted to exhibit such force and versatility of talent as he may possess, than a part which, however well performed, cannot be made very much better than that of a mere walking gentleman. "Our American Consin" continues to draw crowded houses.

## TO "JONATHAN."

Brothers! Christians! fellow-men! Sheathe your half-drawn blades again! Nor stain their steel with kindred gore, Nor give such wounds as never more May heal, till rank on rank of slain, Corrupt thy fields, and taint the main Pause—ere one drop of blood be shed— Pause—ere you ope the fount whose red Deep dyeing stream must widely flow, And o'er both lands such hatreds sow, Such bitter memories of wrong, That years must pass, or ages long, Fre hands will change the hostile grasp, Again for friendship's ardent clasp

Your laws, your language from Us spring. The freedom too to which ye clung. Half won by us, by you mattered; Fought for by us, by you secured; For one the cause your patents. For one the cause your patriots led, And that for which our Hampden bled And brothers! to us both bel The meed of Milton's glorious song And kinsmen! we alone can claim The heritage of Shakespeare's fame Coke, Russel, Sydney, all are ours, And the great sage whose grant powers, From nature wrung each hidden cause, And forced her to reveal her laws These are our triumphs—let us then In PEACE be rivals—Brother men!

Each jedous feeling to ignite— Know ye what war is? what the fight. The charge, the carnage, and the flight Know ye what war is? ye whose pen, To strife would lead your fellow-Know ye what war is? what the wreek.
The reeking shambles of the deck—
The mangled frame—the frenzied cry— The shrick of hopeless agony? And know—as know ye must—that And every man who thus may fall, Spreads anguish thro' his narrow sphere, And tortures all who held him dear ; Think, think of this, and guide your pen To soothe, not rouse your brother men!

Brothers! Christians! fellow, men. ! Heed not your brawlers of the pen! Heed not the hireling statesmen, who, To keep their place would peril you; Heed not the "jobber" who would sell Your "Union" if 'twould pay him well; Heed not the man whoe'er he be— Who'd cause ill blood 'mixt you be calm—for still below, in full, I sign in kindness,

# Witerature.

why amounces six new novels in the press;—
for Money," by Mrs. Made entire Daniels; "Scape,
a Sea," by Mr. J. Neale; "Whallabrook, or Desolate
"Mortefontaine, or a Marriage at the Madeline;"
ity," and "The Cost of a Coronet," by Mr. J. McGregor

yela, p edition of the works of "George Eliot," each novel plete in one volume, is announced by Mesers. W. Blackland Sons. The series will commence in January with a Bede," and will be continued monthly.

Scott's novels for one shilling each. Mossrs Adam and rules Black announce that consequent on the repeal of the edity, they will issue each of the Waverloy novels, "with anthor's introductions, notes and omendations," at one ig each. The series will commence with "Waverley" cury, and with be continued meathly until its completion venty-five volumes foolscap octavo.

venty-five volumes foolscap octave.

Messes Macmillan and Co. announce for the spring a volume.

Vir Cyril Graham, "On Syria as a Province of the Ottoman opine;" being a sketch of the political history of Syria, der Tarkish rule, and comprising a detailed account of the in Lebanon and the massacres of 1860, with considerations

the future prospects of the province.

1r. Montgomery Martin has in preparation a work on India
1 the Colonies, which will be published next year, as a guide
their contributions to the Great Exhibition. Mr. Martin way break on the vast treasures of information buries blue books which each colony sends annually to be

1. .v's Secretary of State.

Presse de Londres is about to commence as a daily newsare. The project of another French daily, lately advertised,
as, we hear, been abandoned.

Mr. J. M. Ludlow and Mr. Thomas Hughes are about to

Ar. J. M. Ludlow and Mr. Thomas Hughes are about to no e in the production of a work on the United States, both to my the side of the North with vehemence. Mr. Ludlow sail write "A Sketch of the History of the United States from Independence to Secassion," and Mr. Hughes "The Story of

Messrs. W. and R. Chambers have issued the prospectus of seir new publication, "The Book of Days," the issue of which will commence in January, in weekly numbers and monthly arts, and will be completed in two, or at the atmost three

thines, in the same number of years.

General M'Clellau's Report of his visit to Europe and examination of the English and Continental armies has been published in a penular edition by Messrs. J. B. Lippincott and Co. of Philadelphia. Heretofore this report, has only been

accessible in a Government quarte.

The minth volume of "Bancroft's History of the United States" will be out immediately. Mr. Bancroft expects to complete his work in three, or at most four, more volumes.

Mr. Johnstone is erecting a large paper mill at Burnsid-Farm, near Alva, for the manufacture of paper from wood The invention is a French one, and has been und to dust.

patented.
Warwickshire is stirring in good earnest on behalf of the state of the st Warwickshire is stirring in good earnest on behalf of the chakespeare Fund. At Birmingham an influencial committee has been formed, chiefly through the exertions of Mr. A. Ryland, the late mayor. Sir Robert Hamilton, Bart., of Avon, acts as local secretary for Stratford and neighbourhood, assisted at Leamington by Dr. Thomson, and at Warsel by Mr. R. C. Heath.

Cluck's "Orpheus," with its English words, will be perferned at one of Mr. C. Halle's concerts, in Manchester, on the 12th of December.

the 12th of December.

the 12th of December.

A small work on the "History of Infantry" is shortly to issue from the press of Messrs. Quaritch, of Piccadilly, so famous for producing so little, and for that little being so remail and good. The author is Lieutenant Stuart, of her Marsty's Bengal army, one of the many officers whose occution, for a time at least, is gone.

Hesses Marilwayardy's great Christmas book is by Miss

Messes. Marlborough's great Christmas book is by Miss Meteyard ("Silverpen," a nom du plume furnished for the writer by the late Douglas Jorrold) about "Hallowed Spots of Ancient London." The work is to be beautifully illustrated. Ar. John Hollingshead is about to produce a new volume to be published by Messrs. Groombridge. It is to be an extension of the papers which appeared in the pages of All the lear Round, under the title of "Underground Lomlon."

A new edition of the works of Benjamin Constant has been recently published in Paris. It is edited by M. Edward Laboulaye, Member of the Institute; is illustrated by notes, and with an introduction, containing a complete express of Constant's political philosophy.

CULLEY'S MARKS OF A FINE Cow .- Wide horns, a thin Culture's Marks of a First Cow.—Wide horns, a thin bead and neck, developed large, full breast, broad back, large deep helly, udder capacious, but nex too fleshy, milk veins acquiment, and the bag tending far behind, teats long and large, buttocks rand and fleshy, tail long and pliable, legs proportioned to size of carcase, and joints short.

CHITERION OF AGE IN HORNED CATTLE.—These are derived from the teeth and horns. At the end of two years they shed their first four teeth, which are replaced by others larger, but

from the reeth and horns. At the end of two years they shed their first four teeth, which are replaced by others larger, but so white, and nefore five years all the incisive teeth renewed; their teeth are at first equal, long, and white; but as the animals artrance in years they wear down, become mequal, and grow black. In the fourth year of the animal's two small pointed horns make their appearance, neatly formed, smooth, and towards the head terminated by a kind of batton. The following year moves from the head, being impelled by a honny cylinder, which lengthens in the same manner, is also terminated by mother button, and so on, for the horus continue growing as long as the animal Dishonest

deders sometimes obliterate these rings by shaving the horas. twiess in the eye, a florid ruddy colour on the inside of the directions, the teeth, fragrance of breath, dryness of The age of sheep is indicated by the teeth. They have broad teeth in their second year, four in the third, six in " fourth year, and eight in the fifth year. After that the an only be guessed by the teeth, being more or less worn to all or defective in colour. All horned sheep show their a by their horns, as they exhibit an additional ring annually. All horned sheep show their age

SMITHFIELD CLUB CHRISTMAS FAT CATTLE SHOW. The most important agricultural gathering of the winter ason is now opened. Baker-street Bazaar is thrown open by the Smithfield Club for the exhibition of the very finest productions of cattle-feeders and breeders. Rotued oxen, fat sheep, and obese pigs, will for the next four days draw within the walls of the bazaar crowds of partly farmers, come to admire the result of the skill of their neighbours and themselves, and hosts of Londoners who seek to extend their knowledge of that part of the animal creation upon which they feed, and which knowledge, according to the Hon. Mr. Cowper, is at present mainly confined to the joints which they now see hung up in the butchers' shops. This is the last year now see hung up in the butchers' shops. This is the last year in which the show of the Smithfield Club is to be held in the Baker-street Bazar. Next year it migrates to the new Baker-street Bazaar. Next year it migrates to the new Agricultural Hall at Islington, where it will have more room to extend itself. This show, therefore, may be regarded as the last effort of the Baker-street Baznar, and unquestionably, while it is the last, it will rank among the greatest. number of entries of cattle is not so large as on some prev occasions; but when quality is taken into consideration the abov will bear comparison with any of its predecessors-

Beginning with the Devons, we find nothing to condemn. The judges, in awarding the prizes, have evidently disregarded mere size. Small, compact, well-formed, regular-shaped animals have had far more favour in their eyes, and very properly, than large-boned, tall, fat beasts wanting in symmetry and in beef. This observation will probably apply to al Their loins and backs are perfect models of what such things should be. The beast shown by Earl Howe in Class 2, and which took the first prize and silver medal, has a back like a table, and loins which are in truth huge, but well-shaped masses of beef. It may be very fairly assumed that the prize animals are all good, but it may also be mentioned that an ox shown in Class 2, by Mr. Henry Hine Pall, of Hankridge Farm West Monckton, Taunton, attracted very considerable attention West Monekton, Taunton, attracted very considerable attention. It is a much larger beast than that which took the prize, and by no means so symmetrical; but it was evidently a meatmaking animal, which would have taken the prize had it had anything like inferior cattle to the prize-taker's to compete with; as it is, it has received the commendation of the judges. The Devon heifers and cows are capital. It would be very difficult to find finit with any of them the Herefords Mr. Heath was as successful here as at Birming-In Class 6 he took the first prize with an animal to ham. In Class 6 he took the first prize with an animal to which the first prize in a similar class was awarded at Bingley Hall. It is an exceedingly well made beast, but hardly comes up to the mark of previous shows. The same remark will apply also to the Hereford heifer which took the prize in Class 7. Indeed, altogether, the Herefords appeared to rather loss advantage than was anticipated. The same remark, however, does not apply anticipated. The same remark, however, does not apply to the shortherns. We very much question whether any more beautiful or, perfect animal was ever shown in Bakerstreet Bazaar than the steer belonging to Mr. George Taylor of Sewerby Cottage, Bridlington Quay. At Birmingham the judges awarded it the gold medal, and at this show it receives the gold medal for the best steer or ox in any of the classes, together with the first prize and silver medal in Class 9. It is a beautiful beast, almost wholly white, perfectly symmetrical, and completely answering every requirement of the most critical judge. In Class 10 Earl Sponcer was again a prize-taker with the ox which carried off a similar honour at Birmingham. The short-horned heifers were very neat and good. That shown by Mr. Thek, and to which was awarded the first prize, was a model animal. Indeed, as we have before said, the shorthorns fairly carried the day. Not only did the gold modal for the best ox or steer fall among them, but the gold medal for the best heifer or cow was also awarded to one of their number-a splendid roan-and-white cow, shown by Mr. John Faulkner, of Bretby Farm, Burton-on-Trent.

Amongst the Sussex breed there is nothing particularly Amongst the Sussex breed there is nothing particularly descriving of notice; and the same may be said of the Norfolk and Suffolk polled classes. Among the long-horns it is worthy of note that a heifer belonging to Mr. J. H. Burbery, of the Chase, Kenilworth, which could only reach the second prize in a similar class at Birmingham, achieved first honours here, and in the opinion of all observers deserved them.

Considerable interest attached to the Scotch breeds shown from the fact that Mr. M'Combie, of Tillyfour, Aberdeen, who had been successful at Birmingham, and Mr. James Stewart, of the New Market, Aberdeen, who had carried off everything before him at Darlington, were among the exhibitors. prize list will show that they were equally successful at this show. Mr. McCombie's ox, which took the leading place in Class 21, excited the admiration of all on-lookers. There was nothing more symmetrical in the show. In Class 22, Mr. Stewart had to succumb to Mr. McCombie; but the question of decision as to the merits of the two competing animals must have been a difficult one for the judges.

There was only one cutry in the Irish classes -a very near ow, but possessing no feature to warrant especial mention. The Welsh cattle were also few in number, but very good. the cross-breeds, Mr. Stewart, of Aberdeen, completely distanced his opponents. Probably more beautiful animals never entered any show-ground. The ox which had the first prize awarded to it in Class 28 had no less than four prizes given to awarded to the Chass 25 had no less than four prizes given to it at Darlington, one of which was a hundred guinea cap, pre-sented by the founder of the society. It is reputed to weigh about 140 st., and measures about nine feet three inches in girth. Among the extra stock Harl Sponcer obtained the silver medal for a very good ox; and Mr. Wm. Wells, of Redleaf, Penshurst, got the silver medal for the best cow.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort has not been so successful this year us on some former occasions. Among cattle, two third prizes and one second fell to him for very good animals in their respective classes, and he has besides one or two commendations.

The sheep shown are very good; indeed, it may safely be said that they have never been surpassed. The Leicesters, however, carried off the palm-the gold medal being awarded to a splendid pen of twenty-months Leicesters, bred and exhibited by Mr. G. S. Foljambe, of Osberton-hall, Worksop. Mr. George Walmsley, of Rudston, Bridlington, whose sheep took the first prize in their class at Birmingham, had here to give way to Mr. Foljambe. Mr. Walmsley has long been a famous prize-taker, and to beat him is to achieve sheep-breeding fame: this Mr. Foljambe may most certainly congratulate

himself upon having done. More price-worthy animals than those which he shows were never exhibited. The Southdown-were in very great force, and were really admirable, though, as it seemed to us, rather too fat. As we have said, however, they had to yield place to the Leicesters, which, for once, were very much superior.

Surely the pigs shown are the fatest ever seen. If unter inability to stand constituted a title to a prize, there is scarcely a pig in the baz are which has not a perfect right to the hon as Mere fatness, however, does not seem to have been held in regard by the judges. They have evidently paid attention to the solid ment producing qualities of the animal. The gold medal solid ment producing qualities of the animal. The gold medal for the best pig was awarded to Mr. John Coate, of Hammon, Blandford, for an animal of the improved Dorset breed a lengthy, round-backed deshy animal, with abundant proofs of his ability to yield bacon. A pig belonging to Mr. Wilham Baker, of Purewell House, Christchurch, and from the stock of Mr. Coate, received the silver medal among the extra stock. The show of implements and roots is very large. It is that the stock of the calculation which we be have a received atom.

part of the exhibition which we blave, passes most upon the club, and yearly demands more apase. Most certainly in this, more than anything else, is their evidence of the progress which agriculture has been making of late years. Steam-ploughs, reaping-machines, clod-crushers, lightly-built carts, chaff-enters, and similar things, mark an advancement in the appliances for tilling the soil which would have astonished the farmers of half-a-century ago.

### VOLUNTEER MOVEMENTS.

The London Rifle Brigade assembled at Gundhali on Saurday, and were put through several battalion manocurres, and the manual and plateon exercises, by Major and Alderman Rese, in the presence of Colonel Wilson, Royal London Militia. The London Ritles, in conjunction with the 4th Tower II amlets, assembled at its head-quarters on Saturday for a

purade, under the commanding officer (Colonel Money), and were put through a series of evolutions in the new drill-hall. Lieut. Colonel II. Garnet Man, late of the 51th Regiment, and Professor of Fortification at the Royal Military College.

Sandhurst, has we learn, accepted the command of the First City of London Engineers, and, from his position in the army and acknowledged ability in this branch of the service, his co-

operation must add preatly to the efficiency of an engineer corps.

The first musual meeting of the Keat Veluateer Association was held on Saturday afternoon, at the Mitre Hotel, Maidstone, the chair being occupied by Viscount Sydney, Lord Licutenant of the county, who was supported by the Marquis of Camden, Earl Ronney, Sir Brook Brydges, M.P., Mr. Deedes, M.P., and other influential friends of the volunteer movement. The cash statement was very satisfactory, and exhibited a balance in hand amounting to over £300.

The first general annual meeting of the council and mem-ors of the Sussex Volunteer Rifle Association was held at the Old Ship Hotel, Brighton, on Saturday—the Earl of Chi-chester in the chair. A lengthened discussion took place, chester in the chair. A lengthened discussion took arising out of the circumstance that, according to the arising out of the circumstance that, according to the second rule, two-thirds of the amount of the donations could be invested. The total, however, being only £542 1s., and the total balance in hand, by reason of the extraordinary expenses on the construction of the butts, and from other causes only amounting to £351 1s. 7d., with outstanding liabilities to the amount of £222, compliance with the rule became impracticable. Eventually Captain Roupell moved a resolution to take the specified sum of £250 from the amount which, by the rule, onebit to be but was not yet invested, for the numerical the rule, ought to be but was not yet invested, for the purpose of meeting the present deficiency. This was carried, and the rule thereby not violated.

On Thursday evening the members of the Fifth Bucks Volunteers having assembled at their head-quarters, Young's Royal Hotel, Slough, were put through a series of evolutions by Captain B. B. Harvey, and acquitted themselves very satisfactority.

### SPORTING NEWS.

PEDESTRIAN DISPLAY BEFORE THE PRINCE OF WALES AT CAM-BRIDGE.-The great interest evinced to witness the famed Sencea Indian induced a committee of gentlemen to raise a large sum by subscription, to be given in prizes for pedestrian contests, the principal event being a six mile race, in which Deerfoot, Brighton, Lang, and S. Barker contended, and they came off at Mr. Fenner's grounds. Full 5,000 speciators were present, including the Prince of Wales and suite, Major Goneral Bruce, heads of colleges, most of the surrounding noblemen, gentry, and a large number of the fair sex also crowded the grounds. At the time of starting the appearance of the Indian was announced by loud cheers; he was intro-duced to the Prince, who in the most gracious manner shook hands with the tawny skin; and amidst a scene or great excitement the men were told to go. The Indian at once went a-hoad, first one and then the other afterwards taking the tend; but at the end of the mile Deerfoot was first by two yards, the time being good for the heavy state of the two yards, the time being good for the heavy state of the last mile, the Indian ground. On commencing the last mile, the Indian dashed in front, and ever and anon as each went in front by not more than a yard, the excitement was immense, and the choors almost deafening. Brighton tried hard to keep with the Rod-skin, and in the twenty-third lap again just got in ront, and a terrific short announced that they had commenced the last round. Deerfoot gallantly answered the call of his friends, and went off like the rush of a buffalo, was ten yards a head before half way round, and, although Brighton came again within four yards of the Indian, another territic rush of Deerfoot decided the race, the Soneca man leaving off at fresh as when he commenced. Loud cheers announced another victory of this now famed runner. Before the assembled ladies he gave his wer-whoop, and gentle and simple enveled around to congratulate him. The illustrious shook hands with him, and presented him with a pure, of which were two notes, and also gave a handsome trataile to the three Englishmen.

AMERICAN WAR. -FLOOD IN THE FEDERAL CAMP The engraving in pege 157 represents a scene in the Federal camp near to Washington after the heavy rains which fel. or November. A number of the tents were flooded, and it was with considerable difficulty that the soldiers by wading the water could keep up communications with each other Much damage was done.

DISTURBANCES IN WARSAW.— RECENT POPULAR MEETING IN THE OLD MARKE? PLACE.

The question of Pohsh Nationality, for some time in abeyance, has been brought into prominent notice through recent affairs on the banks of the Vistula. The beginning of the present troubles of Poland took place some time ago, and they have culminated in producing military despotism everywhere. At present Warsaw is in a state of siege, and all the leading towns in the country are placed under the regime of the sabre. Several of the universities are closed, and a general depression and gloom pervades society. Our present illustrations have a reference to recent events, especially the larger one, which will be found below. The first represents the Vistula, a river often dyed with the best blood in Poland, at a point near to the capital. The Vistula is the chief river of the country, and divides Warsaw. Separating the district and suburb of Prague from the main city; the other represents the old market place, and illustrates an incident which lately arose in celebrating the anniversary of the battle of Growchow. Before the ceremony came off it was said that the governor of the city had no objection to it. It

chow. Before the ceremony came off it was said that the governor of the city had no objection to it. It having, however, been reported that the Russians would celebrate a service at the same hour in honour of the soldiers who fell on that occasion, it was resolved to organise instead a grand torchlight procession to parade the principal streets of the city. For some days previously handbills had been largely distributed, and even posted up on the walls, calling upon all citizens to assemble on the old market-place at half-past six o'clock. At five o'clock already, not only the market-place, but all the adjacent streets, were thronged by a large multitude, including many persons of the better classes, and also women. The police, which was in force, called upon the crowd to disperse, but in vain. While the 'police were thus occupied in the old market-place the leaders of the demonstration assembled in the neighbouring church of the Paulinians for the fineral service. The church was not large enough to contain the assemblage, and the whole street was blocked up by the crowd. About half-past seven the procession issued forth from the church, and advanced through the street on to the market-place. This is the scene represented in our engraving. The cortege was headed by a man bearing the Polish flag—a white



POLISH SKETCHES .- THE VISTULA BELOW WARSAW.

eagle on a red ground. He was followed by a body of young men, chiefly students of the Academy of Medicine, of the School of Agriculture, of the Academy of Fine Arts, and of the Institution of Nobility, as well as of young men of the industrial classes, most of them carrying small flags of the Polish colours, red and white, and torches. The procession traversed the dense and crowded market-place, singing a hymn; and when the people beheld the White Eagle, an immense and terrible shout of enthusiasm arose, which seemed never to end. It was the intention of the Cortege to pass through the Rue St. Jean, in front of the Royal Palace, to reach he Cracow faubourg, the finest and most animated part of the city, and thence before the Government Palace, where the Agricultural Society was actually holding a sitting. As the cortege approached the Place St. Jean a squadron of mounted gendarmes suddenly made their appearance, and commenced making use of their sabres. A great tumult ensued; those of the cortege who were attacked defended themselves for some time with their flagstaffs and torches. In about one hour afterwards the whole of the old market-place was clear, the whole garrison was under arms,

and occupied all the public squares and principal streets, which, however, remained crowded by men during the night. The day after the citizens of Warsaw forwarded an address to the Czar, in which it is said:—"The late events have not been caused by one portion of the people alone, but are the deepest and most unsatisfied wants of the country, and the result of many years of suffering. The want of legal organs compels us to make sacrifices in order to obtain a hearing. In the soul of every one of us there lives: a strong and malterable national schriment. The country will never attain its development if the principles of nationality do not meet with valid recognition. The country appeals to the Emperor's love of justice."

recognition. The country appeals to the Emperor's love of justice." In reply to this communication his Majesty, though expressing disapprobation and regret at the signing of the address by the inhabitants of Warsaw, gives the assumnce that whilst occupying himself with great reforms in Russia, he was also thinking of the prosperity of the kingdom of Poland, and expressed his desire that he should not be embarrassed in the path of progress in which he wishes to presever.

he wishes to persevere.

The Emperor's leve of justice and his "Great Reforms" have been since shown by his placing the entire country nuder military law.

ANOTHER ENGLISH VESSEL BOARDED BY AN AMERICAN STEAMER.—The captain of the Rover, from Barbadoes, which arrived in the Thames last week, reports having been boarded on the 5th November, in lat. 17.9 N., long. 59.1 W., by an armed screw steamer, showing the United States' flag. The officer who came on board stated her to be the Mongomery, four months from Havana.

The RANK OF DEPOSIT —A correspondent in the Alectical

The Bank of Deposit.—A correspondent in the Advertiser reports a noble act of self-sacrifice in connection with the affairs of this bank. Mr. Jacob H. Cotterell, Chairman of the Bath Board (a Quaker), has voluntarily conveyed the whole of his property, except the house in which he resides, and the furniture, to proper parties, for the benefit of the poorer of the Bath depositors. The property amounts to several thousand pounds in value. Mr. Cotterell had no stake in the concern at the time of stoppage.



POLISH SKETCHES .- MEETING IN THE MARKET PLACE, WARSAW.

### LADY ELFRIDA'S POWER.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CONSTANCE FALCONRIDGE'S NARRATIVE.

I am writing this on the Sunday, after midnight has sounded, and all the house is asleep. I have written of Saturday (yesterday) as though its events had happened a long while since. The fault, I suppose, is owing to my not being accustomed to

composition.

And now may I dare ask myself—why did Elfrida pay mama that visit? That she did enter our part of the Ravelin, is certain: and it is equally certain that she is mistress of the place (how I know not) quite sufficiently to allow her to enter the place when she likes. our home when she likes

Why has Elfrida been here

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Why has Elfrida been here? I dare hardly put the dark thought on paper; it is doubtless wicked, and owing to the prejudice I have against her. It cannot be true; and yet, what else can I think? Can she have come here to draw me away from Pelton House? If so, what was her reason? Could it be—I should not—I will not as I do think. If I am wrong I pray Heaven pardon we.

May 17 .- Only forty-eight hours have passed since I wrote the last words in my diary, and what a change of events have taken place!

Tuesday night. I have just received a letter from Henrick Hargraves and I am unable to rest. If I had sufficient courage I should go down to the stable, saddle my horse myself,

and ride over now, in the middle of the night, to Pelton House'

and not wait for the morning.

My narrative when I last left had reached the date of Sunday night, I must try in a few brief words, for I am too anxious and perhaps frightened to write much, to state what has happened since that time.

And in the first place I cannot help recording the ridiculous interview I had with old cook Bulkers, which occurred yester-

day, Monday, morning:—

I was walking at the bottom of our garden amongst the clustered trees, when I distinctly heard a sneeze. I started, and on looking up I saw—actually, the round staring face of Bulkers, the dear old cook. She was a most intolerably badtempered person, but I was quite glad to see her features.
"I've grazed 'em," said Bulkers; "but never mind, I sees yer, Miss. What Miss—you hope I'm well—ves!"

yer, Miss. What Miss—you hope I'm well—yes!"

Here the unfortunate woman suddenly disappeared, and I heard the scuffling of something. Then I distinctly heard a slap on the face, and after a little time Bulker re-appeared very red in the face, and trying to look calm. "I'm on a kinder ladder, Miss," said she, "which Mary would not keep her foot to it and keep it hup, I couldn't. What Miss? Yes. I'm going. Lor—they'll all be pizened with the furrineer, with treat the pressilver lined nots or hangemein's a calls on. with twenty-three silver lined pots, or bang-mairy's e calls 'em a' takin of the place o' my stew-pans. Oh, Miss, when e a takin of the place of my stew-pans. Oh, Miss, when e grinned at the scullery it went to my 'art. Yes, Miss—I'am going to Bethennel Green—but lor, Miss, I couldn't go without a word to you and Missus—what? Yes, I do hope she is quite well—an' I say Miss—chuck us up a flower for a' membrance."

Poor Bulkers. I think she was a good woman if a fiery as. The last I saw of her was her hand clutching with a jerk at the little locket I flung at her, and then there seemed to be a crash, and I'am quite sure there was a scream.

Poor Bulkers immediately called out that she had "comed down," the ladder having broken, and that she wished me all the "jies o' life." These were her last words except to pray me to take her respects to my mother.

Poor thing—I saw her and her boxes carried away in the ervant's sociable only this morning, her face redder than

I do not know why I've spoken of this queer interview, I suppose because it was another link broken with dear Ravelin.

I suppose it was some kind of regret for Bulkers that made me walk in the same spot this very evening about seven. I was moving slowly up and down in the spring moonlight, and debating within myself whether I should take my mother with me to Pelton, when happening to lean against one of the several old garden gates the rotten wood holding the rusty bolt gave way, and the door opened towards the park.

felt little hesitation in passing through and once more are left little nestation in passing through and once more wandering in the dear old park. It is called, I believe, a "surprise" park, for there are grottoes and sudden views, and odd turns. Amongst other "curios," as the people about us call them, is a grotto, at the back of which, and six feet above its ground plan, runs a path which is hidden amongst trees. It was in this very path I turned, for it is near the gateway through which I passed.

I think I have said it was moonlight, and when I hear



THE AMERICAN WAR-FLOOD IN THE FEDERAL CAMP.

voices speaking in the grotto, I was prepared to see figures below , me if I looked over the top of the grotto. But I was not pared to see Elfrida seated in a rustic chair, and at her feet Juan Cintos. At her feet.

If this narrative were to be read by any other person than myself, I would conceal the conversation I heard this very evening, before Hedrick Hargraves' letters came. I remember it almost word for word.

it almost word for word.

"If a man lives in sin," I heard Elfrida say, "the longer he lives the greater the punishment may be.

"Then is it right to kill a hopeless sinner," Juan asked.

"Heaven knows, but it is sometimes merciful to put a sufficient wind out of pair."

fering animal out of pain."
"Tell me, Lady Elfrida," he continued, "if the death of such

a sinner, say against the true church, were more fortunate the earlier it occurred, would not the necessity of his death be enhanced if by it a true believer benefited.

"I have heard holy fathers say so," Elfrida answered.
"If—if I could save a soul, and my own, and another's by
the death of one whose purgatory would be the less the
shorter his life, should I hesitate?"

"I do not think the holy father would tell you to hesitate."
Elfrida spoke with a very hard voice.
I heard no more. I fled.

I was listening to a conspiracy to murder. No self-persuation could blind me to that awful truth. A conspiracy to that morning. murder. And whom? I dare not write the name, though I have read Hedrick's letter.

I came panting into the house, terrified, and even afraid of

The post-boy I have referred to was waiting for me in the hall.

He had Hedrick's letter in his hand.

I knew it was from him—knew it was from him. I opened it at the spot on which I was standing when I took the letter.

Those awful words!
"Dear Constance,—Come at once. I will write no names. I have found the poisoner. Heaven have mercy on the poor creature—I will have none.—H. H."

CHAPTER XIX.

MAY 23.—It was night time when Hargraves' letter arrived. I should have started at once for Pelton, but my mother, to whom I, of course, said nothing of this horrible business, entreated me so urgently to remain till the morning, that I had not the heart to refuse her.

We went into the private little sitting-room, which Sir Jeffrey called Mr. Hargraves' surgery, and sat down. I had no need to put my thoughts into words; Mr. Hargraves knew what I wanted to ask, and which I could not.

"Juan," he said; "that boy of eighteen years of age."
"How did you find it out?" I asked, and in such a voice

"How did you find it out?" I asked, and in such a voice that I did not recognise it as my own.

"I will tell you," he said. "The discovery seems to me almost miraculous. Yesterday, after you were gone, I went into Sir Jeffrey's room, and found your uncle preparing to recommence his betting correspondence. Juan Cintos had already taken his seat. "Now, Pelton," I said, "you shall not write a word; you know what Aspinwall said."

"Only the directions, Hargraves," he said. "Juan is writing."

writing"
"No," I answered; "I'll finish off the letters;" and very lutely I turned your uncle's chair from the table, and sat down

at the writing materials myself.
Sir Jeffrey continued dictating; and as the letters were I was on horseback with daylight; and though the servants finished, I sealed and directed them. I need not say I comat Pelton were hardly moving when I arrived yet Hedric Hargraves was up and waiting for me. He was kind enough letters. I suppose I had finished about half-a-dozen, when, happening to look up at Juan Cintos, I saw that his face was

stly pale.
Can I leave the room, uncle?" he asked the next moment And then it was a suspicion seemed to take possession of me. "I'll take Mr. Cintos's place," said 1, and looking the wretched lad in the face.

He besitated—looked at me with a countenance

He besitated—looked at me with a countenance in which despair was clearly written; and then he said, "No; I feel quite well again. Will you dictate, uncle?"

As for me, I reflected. Whatever in my conduct was curious to the boy, it was a something which had occurred while I had been in the room. Then if I continued as I had while I had been in the room. Then if I continued as I had already proceeded, I felt I must soon learn more.

The boy wrote another letter (each communication did not contain more than half-a-dozen lines), and then began folding it.

In a moment I saw that this was a new action on the part of

the boy.

"I will direct and complete the letters," I said; and once more I saw him look at me in awful despair.

I was beginning to feel the clue to the mystery of my old friend's mortal fillness.

The steady scratching of the pen continued, and I had directed and stamped another half-dozen letters, when I became conscious of a strong burning sensation in the mouth. The work continued, Juan, as I noticed, writing each letter many departs than the letter.

The work continued, Juan, as I noticed, writing each letter more slowly than the last.

I had completed several more letters before the burning sensation at the back of the mouth became intolerable.

"What had stamps these are," I said; "they have made my mouth feel as though on fire."

I saw the pen drop from Juan's hand.

"Why—why that is how my paroxysms come on," Sir Lawren said.

Jeffre hins

In that moment I learnt the awful truth: the stamps were poisoned. The wretched boy had stopped in the room to watch for the worst. My eyes met his, and he knew I had

learnt his secret.

"Well," said I lightly, to Sir Jeffrey, "I heartily hope I'm not going to have one of your paroxysms;" and as lightly rising from my chair I left the room.

from my chair I left the room.

"Constance," Mr. Hargraves said, "the agony I did endure when I had reached my own room was terrible. Each convulsion seemed to rend me in pieces: but the paroxysm did not last very long. It was the first time of my being submitted to when I had re List recy long. It was the first time of my being submitted to the action of the poison, and I the more easily recovered it. When I was able to walk—in about half-an-hour's time—I went down stairs again. Sir Jeffrey was still dictating, Juan still writing. He looked at me as I entered; and I think I

still writing. He looked at me as I entered; and I think I never saw such a change in a human face.

I may tell you that I had locked the room before I returned to Sir Jeffrey Pelton's chamber, and that I had sent a telegraphic message to Dr. Aspinwall.

So we sat in that sick room-he writing with a death sweat upon his forehead, and diligently following Sir Jeffrey's dictation. I had given some light explanation of my absence, which had completely deceived the baronet.

Throughout a weary hour this torture was continued-h agony of suspense as to what my acts had been since I had the room, I enduring extreme pain by witnessing the ched boy's horror.

Last Sir Jeffrey declared his correspondence ended, and

lightly asked Juan if he was ready for a walk.
"Yes," he said in a mechanical, hopeless voice.
"Take care of yourself, Juan, till dinner time," the baronet aid, looking with extreme love at the boy, for he has grown to

consider the Spaniard his own son.
"Yes," he repeated in the same dead voice.

we had left the room he turned upon me like a ratrun to bay
"What do you want?" he cried. He was still too much of a

What do you want? He cried. He was sain any manager as bey to be able to control his anger.

"What I mean to have?" I returned in a calm tone.

A silence of a few moments was broken by his saying, "Well?"

"You know I could put you in prison, if I choose,"
"Yes I know that," he said, I think almost proudly.
"For your uncle's sake, and his alone, I will spare you,"

An absolute look of gratitude spread over his face.

An absolute look of gratuide spread over his face. His countenance was even gentle—poor lad, I pitied him already. His crime was not so much his own as that of others.

"You must leave this place and never return to it," I said—"never look back on it." I added as he turned, for by this time

had reached the park.

A blank spread over his face. "I am quite peor," he s

"unless I can reach Spain."
"Well go to Spain," I said. Again a beautiful look of

"unless I can reach Spain."
"Well go to Spain," I said. Again a beautiful look of gratitude lighted up his face.
"Look!" I said, taking my purse from my pocket; "here is enough to take you back to Spain—go, but I can be cruel as well as kind. Do not return, even if you hear that Sir Jeffrey has died without a will. A criminal cannot inherit property, and you are a criminal. Let me see you in England again, and within an hour I will throw you in a jail."

He started back--then absolutely took my hand. said, "if I had been born an Englishman and brought up in England, perhaps I might now be like you. But, but—"

England, perhaps I might now be like you. But, but—"
Here he trailed off into sobs and kissed my hand. If
he had been a free agent; if he had habitually governed him
self, I think I could have forgiven him, told the poor lad that
his secret should be mine alone, and told him to begin a new
life—where he was. But I knew him to be governed, hopelessly
governed by one, if not two minds stronger than his own. In
such a case, mercy would have been utterly weak. He has
gone; we shall never see Juan Cintos again.

"What does my uncle think of his absence?" I asked Mr

gone; we shall never see Juan Cintos again.
"What does my uncle think of his absence?" I asked Mr

orgraves.
"He does not know of it yet," he answered. - "I am waiting
"Dr. Aspinwall; we three will make a sourch of Juan's

within the hoar Dr. Aspinwall arrived, according to the anewer he had returned Mr. Hargraves by telegraph, and were moneed our search.

"I suppose we must hunt in every corner," said the dector after he had asked a few rapid questions of Mr. Hargiaves. "No," said Hargiaves, "Juan Critos was not old enough

n crime to know that auducity is safest from detection; yet he is not so common a criminal that he would hide the means of bis crime in an unaccustomed corner. The poison, whatever it

may be, is only partly hidden. In all probability, it is in his

desk."

We went to the escritoire, and being unable to open it except by force, Mr. Hargraves broke the lock. Let me be brief, for I do not love to dwell upon these horrible particulars. Behind a quantity of loosely piled books, we found a little common-looking bottle, labelled "laudanum." Dr. Aspinwall opened it and smelt the contents; then tasted them. He immediately detected a heating sensation at the top of the throat.

"This is, in all probability, the poison," said the Doctor, smelling once more. "It has not been made by a practitioner, but by a man pratically unacquainted with chemistry. It is—it is—a decoction of aconite." the doctor continued; "and very require made. I see the process," continued the Doctor.

is—it is—a decoction of aconite," the doctor continued; "and very roughly made. I see the process," continued the Doctor, "and I can hardly believe it possible that so young a human being can have been so utterly methodical in his crime—he has even avoided the chance of any suspicion, by making his

Hargraves started. "Did you say the poison was a

Yes.

"There is a large bed of acouste in the Italian garden to the south of the house," Mr. Hargraves continued. "I remember that he was very fond of digging in the garden."

that he was very fond of digging in the garden."

"I see the plan and the process perfectly," said the Doctor, with that calmness with which medical practitioners converse of matters of life and death, and which is always so repulsive to the non-professional observer; "this has been one of the eleverest devised schemes for the administration which have ever come under my knowledge. I am convinced this has not been the plot of a young unaided mind."

"Of that I am also equally convinced," said Mr. Hargraves.

"You remember my saying that, in the event of Sir Jeffrey's death, I could not conscientiously say that he had died by poison; while I admitted that, in my own mind I was certain he was suffering from a virulent poison. The process adopted by this youthful criminal reconciles the apparent contradic-

by this youthful criminal reconciles the apparent contradic-tion of my remarks. The poison, I comprehend, without an analysis, was spread in very minute doses on the postage stamps. Sufficient was sucked from half-a-dozen of these stamps to create sickness, not enough to betray poison. Thus it was actually the case, that while Sir Jeffrey was gradually sinking from the continuous effects of a strong poison, no traces of its presence were to be discovered, and, for a very no traces of its presence were to be discovered, and, for a very good reason—the poison had never entered the system, had never passed beyond the orifice of the throat, which it sufficiently irritated to create intense nausea. Sir Jeffrey was actually dying from a weakening of vital force, which was continuous by the effect of that poison which it was impossible to trace. A stupeadous idea," Er. Aspinwall said in conclusion, and as though to were admiring it.

"Dr. Aspinwall," said Hedrick, after a pause, "I think you will fall in with my view of this case. Sir deffect is weak

will fall in with my view of this case. Sir Jeffrey is weak, though safe; but a shock, such as a statement to him of the truth would be, might result fatally. I therefore request that he shall never know anything about it. The boy is gone; bo will never return. No harm will follow concealment—much he shall never know any cam, will follow concealment—much will never roturn. No harm will follow concealment—much may follow making the particulars of this affair public. What do you think, doesor?"

"I think that the young man is very lucky," said the doctor, smiling at Hargraves; "and that he benefits more than he

tor, smiling at Hargraves; " and that he benefits more that deserves by that quality of mercy of which he seems to per

Then I may presume you will not circulate the case pro-

"Gertainly not," said Dr. Aspinwall: "for Is do not shine in it. With you lies all the bonour: do with your seems as you like. I promise you not to mention it—even in confidence." "Oh, my dear doctor," said Mr. Hargraves; "if you were to tell it in confidence, the history would be in: the papers in a fortnight."

Hargraves smiled, but I saw his face was still extremely anxious. "And now, Dr. Aspinwall," he continued, "I want you to talk with me about an affair of my own."

"You want me to leave ou, Mr. Hargraves," I said; "certainly—I have no right to remain."

Dr. Aspinwall laughed-1 know not why-and I rose at

once, feeling, as I did so, that I blushed.

The next moment I was leaving the room. I went to my uncle's bedside at once. He was much better, yet still very weak. As I entered the room he was petulantly asking where his nephew was, and protesting, in a tone very different from his usual hearty manner, that there was a conspiracy to carry him into the graye.

When Dr. Aspinwall and Hedrick Hargraves came into the room, I noticed that the medical gentleman looked with a new respect upon his companion. The doctor sat talking with my uncle for some time, predicting that in a very short time would be himself once more.

When he rose to take his leave, Mr. Hargraves said, "Well, ill you try the experiment I was talking about."

Dr. Aspinwall first looked at me hesitatingly, and then an

Dr. Aspinwall first looked at me hesitatingly, and then an expression of absolute reverence came upon his face as he said to Hedrick, "Mr. Hargraves—I am weak enough to admit that I sometimes think men who know nothing of my professession have bappy guesses which almost become, when contemplated, absolute revelations. Your idea is wild in the extreme—it would be laughed at by every corporation of medical men in Britain, but I will not ridicule it any further, for Heaven knows our profession is not perfect. I will try your experiment—and tool grant it may prove as successful as your wish it, more for the sake of others than your own. on wish it, more for the sake of others, than your own, I am

ure.
"What's this, what's this ?" the baronet asked.

"My own private business Pelton," said Hargraves, and there was a something in his voice which prohibited my uncle n saying more, am writing this five days after Juan Cintos' flight. He has

written to Hedrick Hargraves—so guardedly that it could not implicate the writer in the crimo to which he refers, and yet so warmly and lovingly that it read to me like the letter of a woman to her lover. "I wish I could live near you and serve

woman to her lover. "I wish I could live near you and serve you for ever," he concluded.

"Peor youth," said Mr. Hargraves to me, after reading the letter; "I wish he had lived near me from boyhood; I think without vanity he would have been a better man than he will

And now I am asking myself whether I have done tight in hiding from my dear friend Hedrick Hargraves the awful con-versation I heard between Elfrida and Juan. I know now what

the poor lad's questions meant; perhaps the "other" he so much wished to benefit was some honest. Spanish lady in the

nd in which he was born.
Shall I tell Mr. Hargraves all? Shall I tell him what I fee to be the truth, that Elfrida instignted the murder? And why? How could she benefit by Sir Jeffrey's death. Yet she did instigate him, I am sure. As I think over her answers I wonder at their cruel depth and seeming truth. They seem to wonder at their cruel depth and seeming truth. They seem to me to be profound enough for a man—a cunning clever man, with a hard cruel face. Ah, that reminds me of him I saw in the drawing-room that day I stole into Ravelin, for he muss, have questioned Elfrida about me. Who is he? Can that man, also, have had any voice in those awful words?

man, also, have had any voice in those awful words?

It is wrong, I know, to suspect all about me in this manner; but the terrible events of the last few weeks have unnerved me, I mu not my old self. Even now as I write here in the night-time, the coals falling have a threatening sound—the simmeting of the hot oil at the top of the wick of the lamp sounds like a dirge, and I am almost afraid to look ever my shoulder, though I netually smile at the absurdity of my blass.

There thought a little longer, and I have determined not to tell my dear friend, Mr. Hargraves, of my knowledge of Elfrida's part in the attempt on Sir Jeffrey's life. He is a good honest gentleman; and while a y contidence would do nobody any good, it would pain him extremely; for I feel he has a reverential respect for all women, and he can have no idea of Elfrida's cruel power and merell-asness, and now, even evince.

No: I will hide the secret in my own heart. Yet why wing did Elfrida aid Juan in endeavouring to encompass my uncle's death? What object had she to serve?

May 30. What object Lad she to serve? Littery words which meet my eye. What motive had she to precure
my uncle's death? Enough—quite chough.

This morning—not two hours ago—Lady Elfrida Falconridge came—Lady Elfrida Anwoll. Yes; she and Harold are arried. I do not feel hurt, or desolate, or angry; I only feel ame—unspeakable shame—that I ever loved him. It is only became shame—unspeakable shame—that I ever loved him. It is only a few mouths since that, girl-like, I used sometimes to pretend not to see him when he entered the room. He used to laugh at my coquetry. I pity him now. They are married, he has deserted me long since she has obtained my fortune and my mother's, yet I pity him, had hold her in shrinking abhorrence. I feel no anger—no wounded self-love. I want—I may confess this here—I want to see Mr. Hargraves's kind face once more. I must see it. He will make me feel calm once more. I—I will go to Pelton at once.

What motive had Elfrida for Sir Jeffrey's death? Oh, the sin had wickedness of this weary world. Sir Harold Anwold is the heir-nt-law of Sir Jeffrey after Juan Cintos. I feel sure that Lady Elfrida intended to destrey Juan by threatening him with an exposure of his mistrable crime, and then she would have gained (for she rules Sir Harold) the great Pelton estate; how powerful she is I know full well; what a sway

would have gained (for she rules Sw Harold) the great Pelton estate; how powerful she is 1 know full well; what a sway she can exercise is not anknown to me; but I would rather be that poer, wretched, imbedie women, who is listlessly weeding the park-road, than be the Lady of Ravelin.

All as I look up, a man from the house has driven the poor creature away. I suppose the sight of her has shocked my cousin.

we will go away from this place—my mother and I; we will not stop here under the roof of that terror. I am not moved by passion, but I am too much of a woman to depend for shelter upon one who has outraged every dignity of her sex. I will ask Mr. Hargawes, just as though he were my brother, what I shall do. So, good bye, dear diary, which seems like an old friend, till I can record Mr. Margawes' advice on the next page—I am sure it will not be the worst in my book.

THE NARRATIVE OF REDBICH HARGRANES.

Constance Falconridge's diary ends with the last line, for the simple reason, that the advice she sought of me, and which I gave, renders it unnecessary for the purpose of this exposition

of a darkened human mind that it should be here continued.

The history will, therefore, be carried on by myself.

It is I who wrote the impersonal opening of this work. It is I who have inserted Constance's narrative in chronological succession to that first part of this history, and the influence of the same person will lead to the arrangement of the following chanters.

I make this history - for I will not call it a tale-public for I make this history—for I will not call it a fale—public for a reason. There have been two works recently published in which "intellectual crime" has exhibited such a brilliancy of perfection, that it has required means beyond the law to meet and conquer them. In the first published of these tales, the criminal overpowers honesty of the most intellectual and determined kind, and his plans are ultimately only frustrated by the knife of the assassin. Now I hold that to endeavour to prove to a public that intellectual crime may be thoroughly deprove to a public that intellectual crime may be thoroughly defiant of consequences is horribly dangerous and equally natrue; but when it is further urged that the intellectual criminal in this instance is perfectly happy, healthy, and attractive under these circumstances, I think the immorality is nearer completion than that of any French novel I know. In the second case, the criminal is said to possess the attributes of a very god. He rejuvenates himself, he commits every excess of crime, and he is ultimately conquered, not by every-day means, but by a kind of semi-celestial miracle.

All this is bad—rotten. It is in a small way to counteract the weak—though dangerous, because attractive—philosophy of these tales that this history has been written. It is a history of crime wherein the criminal though successful by a concurrence of circumstances more than ordinary, as certainly was met

rime wherein the criminal though successful by a concurrence of circumstances more than ordinary, as certainly was met by an every day and moral opposition, such as being applied a ninety-nine cases out of a kundred is fairly successful.

I protest against the public ascertion that intellectual crime is safe crime. The more involved it becomes the more liable to the tist to get in a tangle, and therefore the more liable to the biscovered. That crime which is brutal is most successful received the simplest and because the simplest may be consequent. discovered. because the simplest, and because its discovery bulls intellect for the simple version that intellect last had little t

with the crime itself.

I am not here discussing the general que non of murder I am only desirous of proving that intellectual crime is not infullible, and ascertainable by common means. This ascertion I first my labours here will prove to be true.

It was my was to hunt down Lady Ellinda. Lend of the

was I cannot on against her.

(To be continued in our next.)

### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Averica.—We have had two packets from merica since the arrival of the Niagara, and these have news from New York to the 30th dusive. The ships to hand nic the Elma and orwegian. The following items embrace to make the following items embrace to wegian. The following Item

cola was reported to be entirely evacu-the Confederates, and the Navy Yard

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ed by the Consession of the Co

Etna was detained some hours for Lord dispatches.

cons' dispatches.
The New York papers of the 30th ult. publish

The New York papers of the 30th ult. publish accase of the Harvey Birch, but without literial comment, the telegram being probably at late for that purpose.

ITALY.—The discussion on the Neapolitan and comman questions was closed on Wednesday, at the filering order of the day, agreed to the Haristry, was put to the Frete The Chamber confirms the vote which it assed on the 27th March, declaring Rome to the capital of Italy, and trusts that the overnment will provide with alacrity for the ampletion of the national armament, the organization of the national armament. empletion of the national armament, the orga-isation of the kingdom, and effectual pro-

estion of the kingdom, and effectual protection of persons and property.

"Taking into consideration also the declarations of the Ministry relative to the public safety, to the elections to the Chambers, to the bestowal of public offices on persons of known probity, ability, and patriotism; the reorganization of the magistracy, the greater development of public works, the organization of the National Guard; and, finally, to their promise to take all other measures which may precure the well-being of the Southern provinces; The Chamber passes the order of the day."

The votes of the deputies on the show order of the day were recorded orally, and gave the following results:

suits:-... ... ... ... 232 ... ... ... ... 79

Majority for the order 153 in stembers abstract from voting, agnor Natazzi voted in favous of 428 order

olymor malazar ross.

RETURN OF GEN. SCOTT TO AMERICA.—It is stated that General Scott, after an interview with Prince Napoleon in Paris, returned to America by the Arago, which sailed on Wednesday evening. It is runoured that the Emperor of the French is not unwilling to be made the arbitrator in the dispute with America. the arbitrator in the dispute with America.

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